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# ENGLISH LINGUISTICS

## 1500—1800

(A Collection of Facsimile Reprints)

*Selected and Edited by*

R. C. ALSTON

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*THE SCOLAR PRESS LIMITED*
*MENSTON, ENGLAND*
1972

# WILLIAM DUGARD

# THE ENGLISH RUDIMENTS OF THE LATIN TONGUE 1656

A Scolar Press Facsimile

*THE SCOLAR PRESS LIMITED*
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## *NOTE*

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William Dugard's involvement in the politics surrounding the Civil War is well known. He became head-master of Merchant Taylors' School in 1644 and set up his own press there. He seems to have been an ardent Royalist and attempted to publish Salmasius' *Defensio Regia*, which brought about his imprisonment in 1650. He was later released, reinstated at Merchant Taylors' and his press was returned to him. Soon afterwards he had become as ardent a Parliamentarian as he had been a Royalist and printed and published Milton's reply to Salmasius.

His *English Rudiments of the Latin Tongue* (1656) was printed on his own press for use at Merchant Taylors'. It was designed on the same plan as his *Rhetorices Elementa* (1648), as a dialogue between master and pupil in which, if desired, the questions could be ignored and the answers read as a unified exposition of grammar. The *English Rudiments* was greatly influenced by Comenius (see Nos. 143, 222 and 250 in this series) and after referring the reader to Comenius' grammatical works, Dugard adds, 'Bless God for these helps, which our forefathers were not acquainted withall'.

The book is exceptionally rare and, despite its obvious popularity shown by the number of subsequent editions, the distribution of copies is as follows:

| | |
|---|---|
| 1656 ed. | 3 copies: British Museum, Bodleian Library, Guildhall Library. |
| 1660 ed. | Unique copy in Yale University Library. |

1665 ed. Unique copy in Bodleian Library.
1684 ed. Title-page only survives (British Museum, Ames 5/708).
1693 ed. Unique copy in Yale University Library.
1706 ed. Unique copy in the library of Shrewsbury School.
1730 ed. Unique copy in the library of the Department of Education and Science (London).
1731 ed. Unique copy in Bodleian Library.
*Reference*: Wing D 2464.

# THE
# English Rudiments
## OF THE
# LATINE TONGUE,

Explained by
QUESTION and ANSWER.

/Vhich are ſo formed, that
Childe, omitting altogether
the *Queſtions*, may learn onely the
*anſwers*, and bee fully inſtructed in
the Rudiments of the *Latine* Tongue.

By WILLIAM DU-GARD.

---

*r the Uſe of* Marchant-Tailor's *School.*

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*LONDON:*
nted by *W. D.* and are to bee ſold by
*Francis Egleſfield* at the *Marigold* in *Paul's*
Church-yard. *An. Do.* 1656.

BODLEIAN

To the LEARNER of the

# RUDIMENTS

of the

# *Latine Tongue*.

IN the undertaking of the meaneſt Action ſom *Scope* and *End* is propoſed. In thy coming to School, thou muſt conſider, that thy *End* and *Aim* is, (or ought to bee,) to obtein learning: the End of that is, to enable thee to do God better ſervice, either in Church or Common-wealth. To facilitate the way, Theſe *Engliſh Rudiments of the Latine Tongue* are ſo compoſed by Queſtion and Anſwer, that (if my experience deceiv mee not) they will render the Task more eaſie and pleaſanter both to Teacher and Learner. For when the childe ſhall ſee that hee is able to ask a pertinent

Queſtion, and his fellow give him a full Anſwer; the Maſter's labor is much eaſed, and the Childe greatly encouraged, the Memory leſs burdened than it was heretofore in the Common Accidence: and yet the expenſ and tediouſneſs of other Comments wholly avoided.

But in learning by heart, Let mee admoniſh thee to paſs by the Queſtions altogether, mindeing them not at all: as for example, in the Numbers, the Queſtion and Anſwer ſtand thus:

Qu. *How many Numbers bee there in Nouns?*

**In Nouns bee two Numbers; the Singular and the Plural.**

Qu. *How know you the Singular Number?*

**The Singular Number ſpeaketh but of one:** *as* Lapis, *a Stone.*

Qu. *How the Plural?*

**The Plural number ſpeaketh of more than one:** *as*, Lapides, *Stones.*

Now, if you omit the Queſtions, it ſtand's together thus to bee Learned of the Scholar.

**In Nouns bee two Numbers; the Singular and the Plural: the Singular Number ſpeaketh but of One;** *as*, Lapis, *a Stone*: **the Plural number ſpeaketh of more than One;** *as*, Lapides, *Stones.*

The principal Queſtions are numbred by Figures. 1, 2, 3, 4, *&c.* —— ſom are not numbred,

numbred, but ſet down in a leſſer Character for explanation of the former: which in learning by heart may bee paſſed by.

The main labor in learning (as of any Language, ſo) of the *Latine* Tongue, is, in *Nouns* and *Verbs*: in the other parts there is little hardneſs. Theſe Rudiments, for the Common Rules, are ſufficient for the Young beginner, whoſe tender capacitie cannot comprehend Curious Criticiſms. When age and proficiency draw's them further, they may then bee exerciſed therein: in the mean time, if they bee well practiſed in the *Declining* of Nouns, and *Conjugating* Verbs, the greateſt difficultie will bee overcom. To this End *Comenius* hath furniſhed us with a *Veſtibulum Linguæ Latinæ*: where they may have plenty of Nouns & Verbs diſpoſed in an eaſie Method, with a *Vocabularie*, at the later End, where every word is declined and fitted for Children's Capacity: and a *Janua Linguarum*, a new Work, for thoſe that have made further progreſs. Bleſs God for theſe helps, which our forefathers were not acquainted withall. Do not thou, by thy negligence, loſe the fruit of ſo great a benefit, which thou maiſt now enjoy, to thy great advantage, if it bee not thine own fault. Do not therefore ſquander away idly that precious

time, which thou canſt never call back again: nor let ſlip the Opportunity which is now afforded thee in thy tender age; leaſt, when time ſhall better awake thy judgment, thou repent (as multitudes have don) when it is too late.

Theſe Rudiments have two parts: I. *Etymologie.* II. *Syntaxis. Etymologie* handle's the eight parts, with their accidents, or, things belonging to them, ſeverally, as Single words, which begin at **In Speech.** *Syntaxis*, as they are joyned together in a ſpeech: which begin's at the **Concords.** The Rules of *Propria quæ Maribus*, teach you to know, what *Gender* a *Noun* is of Regularly: *Heteroclits*, or *Nouns* that *vary* from the Ordinary *Rule*, are ſet down in *Quæ Genus.* But for the Declineing of them, when the *Gender* is once known, you muſt bring them to ſom *pattern or example* in the *five Declenſions.* The Uſe of the *Rules* at *As in præſenti* is, to teach you to know the *præterperfect Tenſ* and the *Supines* of *Verbs*, both Simple and Compound: and the *Declineing* of them muſt bee reduced to the *four Conjugations* here ſet down. Continual practice and Exerciſe will quickly gain a dexterity therein: and then thou maiſt with delight and pleaſure go on to the *Syntaxis*, and ſet upon

other

other Authors. And for thy Eaſe, I have added at the End of theſe *Rudiments* all the *Nouns* comprehended in the *Rules* of *Propria quæ maribus*, and *Quæ genus*, with their Declenſion and Gender: and all the *Verbs* in *As in præſenti*, with a ſhort or long note of their Conjugation, to which in *declining* they may bee referred. If thou receiv any Benefit or furtherance hereby, give God the Glory.

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Capital Letters.

Rom. A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T V U W X Y Z.

*Italick.* *A B C D E F G H I J K L M N O P Q R S T V U W X Y Z.*

Small letters, or characters.

Roman. a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r ſ s t v u w x y z.

*Italick.* *a b c d e f g h i j k l m n o p q r ſ s t v u w x y z.*

Wee uſe great characters

1. In proper Names: *as*, Petrus, Joannes. *Peter, John.*
2. In the beginning of a Sentence: *as*, Deum time. Parentes honora. *Fear God. Honor thy parents.*

3. In

3. In Names of Arts: *as*, Grammatica, Logica, Rhetorica, &c.
4. In Names of Offices and Dignities: *as*, Episcopus, *a Bishop*. Celsitudo Vestra, *Your Highness*.

Other words, for the most part, are to bee written with small characters.

Letters are divided into *Vowels* and *Consonants*. There bee *five Vowels*, which make a perfect sound of themselvs, *viz*. a, e, i, o, u; and the Greek y, for i. All the rest are *Consonants*: which sound with a *Vowel*.

But i *and* u are somtimes *Consonants*, and somtimes *Vowels*. They are alwaies *Consonants*, when they are set before themselvs, or other *Vowels*, and must be written thus, j, v: *as*, *jacio*, *injicio*, *jubeo*, *voluntas*, *vultus*. But set before a *Consonant* they are alwaies *Vowels*, and thus written: i *and* u; *as*, *ignis*, *inter*: *ubi*, *umbra*, *unus*.

## Notes or Points, *which wee use in distinguishing writeing, are*

1. a Comma, *which is a short pause* —— ,
2. a Semicolon, *Somwhat longer* —— ;
3. a Colon, *a longer stay* —— : 
4. a Period, *which makes up a perfect sentence* —— .
5. a Note of Exclamation —— !
6. a Note of Interrogation —— ?
7. a Parenthesis —— ( )

# The Rudiments of the LATINE TONGUE.

Queſtion, 1.

*How many parts of Speech are there?*

## In Speech bee Eight Parts.

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| I. Noun, | declined. | V. Adverb, | undeclined. |
| II. Pronoun, | | VI. Conjunction, | |
| III Verb, | | VII. Prepoſition, | |
| IV. Participle, | | VIII. Interjection, | |

*What is it to bee* **Declined?**

To bee **Declined** is to bee varied or changed into divers terminations.

*What is a* **termination?**

A **termination** is the ending of a word in the laſt letter or ſyllable.

*What is it to bee* **undeclined?**

To bee **undeclined** is not to bee varied or changed at all into divers terminations; but to remain alwayes the ſame: as, *hodie, cras, ad, apud.* &c.

## Of a NOUN.

Qu 2. *What is a Noun?*

**Noun is the name of a thing that may bee ſæn, felt, heard, or underſtood:** as, manus *an hand,* domus *an houſ,* bonitas *goodneſs.*

Qu. 3. *How many ſorts of Nouns are there?*

There bee two ſoꝛts of Nouns: a Noun Subſtantive, and a Noun Adjective.

Qu. 4. *What is a Noun* Subſtantive?

A Noun Subſtantive is that ſtandeth by himſelf, and requireth not another woꝛd to bee joyned with him, to ſhew his ſignification; as homo *a man.*

*What mean you by that* ſtandeth by himſelf?

It ſtandeth by himſelf: *i. e.* it is underſtood of it ſelf alone, without the help of another word.

Qu. 5. *What is a Noun* Adjective?

A Noun Adjective is that cannot ſtand by it ſelf in reaſon and ſignification; but requireth to bee joyned with another woꝛd: as bonus *good*, pulcher *fair.*

Qu. 6. *How is a Noun Subſtantive declined?*

A Noun Subſtantive is declined with one Article; as Hic magiſter *a maſter*: oꝛ elſ with two at the moſt; as Hic & hæc parens *a father*, oꝛ *mother.*

Qu. 7. *How is a Noun* Adjective *declined?*

A Noun Adjective is declined either with three Terminations, as bonus, bona, bonum; oꝛ elſ with three Articles, as Hic, hæc, & hoc felix *happy*; Hic & hæc levis & hoc leve *light.*

Qu. 8. *How many ſorts of Nouns Subſtantives bee there?*

A Noun Subſtantive is either Proper to the thing it betokeneth, as *Edvardus* is my proper name: oꝛ elſ is Common to moꝛe, as Homo is a common name to all men.

Qu. 9. *How many things belong to a Noun?*

There belong to a Noun theſe five things: Number, Caſe, Gender, Declenſion and Compariſon.

Qu. 10.

Qu. 10 *How many Numbers bee there in a Noun?*

IN Nouns bee two Numbers; the Singular and the Plural.

Qu. 11. *How know you the Singular Number?*

The Singular number speaketh but of One; as Lapis *a ſtone.*

Qu. 12. *How the Plural?*

The Plural number speaketh of more then one; as Lapides *ſtones.*

## Caſes of Nouns.

Qu. 13. *How many Caſes bee there in Nouns?*

THere bee in Nouns ſix Caſes, ſingularly and plurally: the Nominative, the Genitive, the Dative, the Accuſative, the Vocative, and the Ablative.

*How bee theſe Caſes known one from another?*

The Nominative and the Accuſative are known by their *Places*; the reſt by their *Signs.*

Qu. 14. *How know you the Nominative Caſe?*

The Nominative Caſe cometh before the Verb, and anſwereth to this queſtion, Who or what: as, Magiſter docet, *The Maſter teacheth.*

Qu. 15. *How the Genitive?*

The Genitive Caſe is known by this token Of, and anſwereth to this queſtion Whoſe or whereof; as Doctrina magiſtri, *The learning of the maſter.*

Qu. 16. *How the Dative?*

The Dative Caſe is known by this token To, and anſwereth to this queſtion, To Whom, or to

What: as, Do librum magiſtro, *I give a book to the maſter.*

Qu. 17. *How the Accuſative?*

**The Accuſative Caſe followeth the Verb, and anſwereth to this queſtion,** Whom or What; as, Amo magiſtrum, *I love the maſter.*

Qu. 18. *How the Vocative?*

**The Vocative Caſe is known by** Calling or Speaking to: as, ô magiſter, ô *maſter.*

Qu. 19. *How the Ablative?*

**The Ablative Caſe is commonly joyned with Prepoſitions ſerving to the Ablative Caſe;** as, De magiſtro, *Of the maſter*: Coram magiſtro, *Before the maſter.*

**Alſo** In, With, Through, For, From, By **and** than, **after the Comparative Degree, bee Signs of the Ablative Caſe.**

*What bee the Common Signs of the Caſes?*

The Common Sign of the
- Nominative is a or the.
- Genitive —— of.
- Dative —— to.
- Accuſative —— the
- Vocative —— ô
- Ablative —— from.

## Articles.

Qu. 20. *What is the Uſe of Articles?*

**Articles are marks or notes of the Gender, borrowed of the Pronoun, and are thus declined**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Singulariter | Nominat. *hic, hæc, hoc* | Pluraliter | Nominat. *hi, hæ, hæc* |
| | Gen. *hujus, hujus, hujus* | | Ge. *horum, harũ, horũ* |
| | Dativ. *huic, huic, huic* | | Dat. *his, his, his* |
| | Accuſ. *hunc, hanc, hoc* | | Accuſ. *hos, has, hæc* |
| | Voc. *caret* | | Vocat. *caret* |
| | Ablat. *hac, hac, hoc* | | Ablat. *his, his, his.* |

Gen-

## Genders of Nouns.

Qu. 21. *How manie Genders of Nouns bee there?*

GEnders of Nouns be seven: the Masculine, the Feminine, the Neuter, the Common of two, the Common of three, the Doubtfull, and the Epicene.

Qu. 22. *How know you the Masculine Gender?*

The Masculine Gender is declined with this article Hic: *as* Hic vir, *a man.*

Qu. 23. *How the Feminine?*

The Feminine Gender is declined with this article Hæc: *as* Hæc mulier, *a woman.*

Qu. 24. *How the Neuter?*

The Neuter Gender is declined with this article Hoc; *as* Hoc saxum, *a stone.*

Qu. 25. *How the Common of two?*

The Common of two is declined with Hic & hæc: *as* Hic & hæc parens, *a father or mother.*

Qu. 26. *How the Common of three?*

The Common of three is declined with Hic, hæc, & hoc: *as* Hic, hæc, & hoc Felix *happie.*

Qu 27 *How the Doubtfull?*

The Doubtfull Gender is declined with Hic *or* hæc: *as* Hic vel hæc Dies, *a day*

Qu. 28. *How the Epicene?*

The Epicene Gender is declined with one article; and under that one article both kindes bee signified: *as* Hic passer, *a sparrow*: Hæc Aquila, *an eagle*, both hee and shee.

## Declenſions of Nouns.

Qu. 29. *How many Declenſions be there?*

**There bee five Declenſions of Nouns.**

Qu. 30. *How are the Five Declenſions known, one from the other.*

**Theſe five Declenſions are known aſunder by the terminations of their Caſes?**

Qu 31. *How the firſt?*

**I. The firſt is, when the Genitive and Dative Caſe ſingular end in æ: the Accuſative in am: the Vocative like the Nominative: the Ablative in â: the Nominative plural in æ: the Genitive in arum: the Dative in is: the Accuſative in as: the Vocative like the Nominative: the Ablative in is; as in example.**

| | Singulariter | |
|---|---|---|
| *Nominativo* | hæc Muſa | *a ſong* |
| *Genitivo* | hujus Muſæ | *of a ſong* |
| *Dativo* | huic Muſæ | *to a ſong* |
| *Accuſativo* | hanc Muſam | *the ſong* |
| *Vocativo* | ô Muſa | *ô ſong* |
| *Ablativo* | ab hac Muſa | *from a ſong.* |
| | Pluraliter | |
| *Nominativo* | hæ Muſæ | *ſongs* |
| *Genitivo* | harum Muſarum | *of ſongs* |
| *Dativo* | his Muſis | *to ſongs* |
| *Accuſativo* | has Muſas | *the ſongs* |
| *Vocativo* | ô Muſæ | *ô ſongs* |
| *Ablativo* | ab his Muſis | *from ſongs.* |

*What particular obſervation have you in this firſt Declenſion?*

**Note that** Filia **and** Nata **do make the Dative and the Ablative plural in** is, **or in** abus. **Alſo** Dea, mula, equa, liberta, **make the Dative and the Ablative Caſe plural in** abus **only.**

Qu. 32.

Qu. 32. *How know you the ſecond Declenſion?*

II. The Second is, when the Genitive Caſe Singular end's in i: the Dative in o: the Accuſative in um: the Vocative for the moſt part like the Nominative: the Ablative in o: The Nominative plural in i: the Genitive in orum: the Dative in is: the Accuſative in os: the Vocative like the Nominative: the Ablative in is; as in example.

Singulariter

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Nom.* | hic magiſter | *a maſter* |
| *Gen.* | hujus magiſtri | *of a maſter* |
| *Dat.* | huic magiſtro | *to a maſter* |
| *Accuſ* | hunc magiſtrum | *the maſter* |
| *Vocat.* | ô magiſter | *ô maſter* |
| *Ablat.* | ab hoc magiſtro | *from a maſter.* |

Pluraliter

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Nom.* | hi magiſtri | *maſters* |
| *Gen.* | horum magiſtrorum | *of maſters* |
| *Dat.* | his magiſtris | *to maſters* |
| *Accuſ* | hos magiſtros | *the maſters* |
| *Voccat.* | ô magiſtri | *ô maſters* |
| *Ablat.* | ab his magiſtris | *from maſters.* |

singulariter

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Nom.* | hic Dominus | *a Lord* |
| *Gen.* | hujus Domini | *of a Lord* |
| *Dat.* | huic Domino | *to a Lord* |
| *Accuſ.* | hunc Dominum | *the Lord* |
| *Vocat.* | ô Domine | *ô Lord* |
| *Ablat.* | ab hoc Domino | *from a Lord.* |

Why

Pluraliter

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Nom.* | hi Domini | *Lords* |
| *Gen.* | horum Dominorum | *of Lords* |
| *Dat.* | his Dominis | *to Lords* |
| *Accuſ.* | hos Dominos | *the Lords* |
| *Vocat.* | ô Domini | *ô Lords* |
| *Ablat.* | ab his Dominis | *from Lords.* |

*Why do you ſay in the Voc. ſingular, the Vocative* for the moſt part *like the Nominative?*

Becauſe it is nor alwayes ſo: for there bee diverſ exceptions: as,

I. When the Nominative endeth in us, the Vocative ſhall end in e: as *Nom.* hic Dominus, *Vocativo* ô Domine. Except Deus, which maketh ô Deus, and filius, that maketh ô fili.

II. When the Nominative endeth in ius, if it bee the proper name of a man, the Vocative ſhall end in i, as *Nom.* hic Georgius, *Vocativo* Georgi.

III. Alſo theſe Nouns following make the Vocative in e, or in ns; as, agnus, lucus, vulgus, populus, chorus, fluvius.

N.B. Note alſo that all Nouns of the Neuter Gender, of what Declenſion ſoever they bee, have the Nominative, the Accuſative, and the Vocative alike in both Numbers; and in the plural number they end all in a; as in example.

Singulariter

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Nom.* | hoc regnum | *a kingdom* |
| *Gen.* | hujus regni | *of a kingdom* |
| *Dativ.* | huic regno | *to a kingdom* |
| *Accuſ.* | hoc regnum | *the kingdom* |
| *Vocat.* | ô regnum | *ô kingdom* |
| *Ablat.* | ab hoc regno. | *from a kingdom* |

Pluraliter

Pluraliter

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Nom.* | hæc regna | *kingdoms* |
| *Genit.* | horum regnorum | *of kingdoms* |
| *Dat.* | his regnis | *to kingdoms* |
| *Accuſ.* | hæc regna | *the kingdoms* |
| *Voccat.* | ô Regna | *ô kingdoms* |
| *Abl.* | ab his regnis | *from kingdoms.* |

Ambo and duo make the neuter gender in o; and bee thus declined: Pluraliter

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Nom.* | Ambo, ambæ, ambo, | *both.* |
| *Gen.* | amborum, ambarum, amborum | |
| *Dativ.* | ambobus, ambabus, ambobus | |
| *Accuſ.* | ambos, ambas, ambo | |
| *Vocat.* | ambo, ambæ, ambo | |
| *Ablat.* | ambobus, ambabus, ambobus. | |

Likewiſe Duo.

Qu. 33. *How know you the third Declenſion?*

III. The third is, when the Genitive Caſe ſingular endeth in is, the Dative in i, the Accuſative in em, and ſomtime in im, and ſomtime in both: the Vocative like the Nominative: the Ablative in e, ſomtime in i, and ſomtime both e and i: the Nominative Caſe plural in es: the Genitive in um, and ſomtime in ium, the Dative in bus, the Accuſative in es: the Vocative like the Nominative: the Ablative in bus: as in example.

Singulariter

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Nom.* | hic lapis | *a ſtone* |
| *Gen.* | hujus lapidis | *of a ſtone* |
| *Dat.* | huic lapidi | *to a ſtone* |
| *Accuſ.* | hunc lapidem | *the ſtone* |
| *Voccat.* | ô lapis | *ô ſtone* |
| *Ablat.* | ab hoc lapide | *from a ſtone.* |

Pluraliter

Pluraliter

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Nom.* | hi lapides | *ſtones* |
| *Gen.* | horum lapidum | *of ſtones* |
| *Dativ.* | his lapidibus | *to ſtones* |
| *Accuſ.* | hos lapides | *the ſtones* |
| *Vocat.* | ô lapides | *of ſtones.* |
| *Ablat.* | ab his lapidibus | *from ſtones.* |

Singulariter

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Nom.* | hic & hæc parens | *a father or mother* |
| *Gen.* | hujus parentis | |
| *Dat.* | huic parenti | |
| *Accuſ.* | hunc & hanc parentem | |
| *Vocat.* | ô parens | |
| *Ablat.* | ab hoc & hac parente. | |

Pluraliter

| | |
|---|---|
| *Nom.* | hi & hæ parentes |
| *Gen.* | horum & harum parentum |
| *Dat.* | his parentibus |
| *Accuſ.* | hos & has parentes |
| *Vocat.* | ô parentes |
| *Ablat.* | parentibus. |

Qu. 34. *How know you the fourth Declenſion?*

IV. The fourth is, when the Genitive Caſe ſingular endeth in ûs: the Dative in uï: the Accuſative in um: the Vocative like the Nominative: the Ablative in u: The Nominative plural in us: the Genitive in uum: the Dative ibus: the Accuſative in us: the Vocative like the Nominative; the Ablative in ibus: as in example.

Singula-

Singulariter

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Nom.* | hæc manus | *an hand* |
| *Gen.* | hujus manûs | *of an hand* |
| *Dat.* | huic manui | *to an hand* |
| *Accuſ.* | hanc manum | *the hand* |
| *Vocat.* | ô manus | *ô hand* |
| *Ablat.* | ab hac manu | *from an hand.* |

Pluraliter

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Nom.* | hæ manus | *hands.* |
| *Gen.* | harum manuum | *of hands* |
| *Dat.* | his manibus | *to hands* |
| *Accuſ.* | has manus | *the hands* |
| *Vocat.* | ô manus | *ô hands* |
| *Ablat.* | ab his manibus | *from hands.* |

Qu. 35. *how know you the fift Declenſion?*

V. The fift is, when the Genitive and the Dative Caſe ſingular end in ei: the Accuſative in em: the Vocative like the Nominative: the Ablative in e: the Nominative plural in es: the Genitive in erum: the Dative in ebus: the Accuſative in es: the Vocative like the Nominative; the Ablative in ebus: as in example.

Singulariter

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Nom.* | hæc facies | *a face* |
| *Gen.* | hujus faciei | *of a face* |
| *Dat.* | huic faciei | *to a face* |
| *Accuſ.* | hanc faciem | *the face* |
| *Vocat.* | ô facies | *ô face.* |
| *Ablat* | ab hac facie | *from a face.* |

Plu-

Pluraliter

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| *Nom.* | hæ facies | *faces* |
| *Gen.* | harum facierum | *of faces* |
| *Dat.* | his faciebus | *to faces* |
| *Accuſ.* | has facies | *the faces* |
| *Vocat.* | ô facies | *ô faces* |
| *Ablat.* | ab his faciebus | *from faces.* |

*N. B.* Note that all nouns of the fift declenſion bee of the Feminine Gender, except meridies and dies.

Q. *How end's the Genitive Caſe ſingular in each Declenſion?*

The Genitive Caſe ſingular of the

1. *in* æ *as* Muſæ.
2. *in* i *as* Magiſtri.
3. *in* is *as* Lapidis.
4. *in* ûs *as* Manûs.
5. *in* ei *as* Faciei.

The Dative caſe ſingular of the

1. *in* æ *as* Muſæ.
2. *in* o *as* Magiſtro.
3. *in* i *as* Lapidi.
4. *in* ui *as* Manui.
5. *in* ei *as* Faciei.

The Accuſative caſe ſingular of the

1. *in* am *as* Muſam.
2. *in* um *as* Magiſtrum.
3. *in* em *as* Lapidem.
4. *in* um *as* Manum.
5. *in* em *as* Faciem.

The Vocative like the nominative, ſingularly and plurally, in all Declenſions; ſave in the ſecond ſingular; where it is for the moſt part like the nominative.

The Ablative ſingular of the

1. *in* â *as* Musâ.
2. *in* o *as* Magiſtro.
3. *in* e *as* Lapide.
4. *in* u *as* Manu.
5. *in* e *as* Facie.

The Nom. plural of the

1. *in* æ *as* Muſæ.
2. *in* i *as* Magiſtri.
3. *in* es *as* Lapides.
4. *in* us *as* Manus.
5. *in* es *as* Facies.

The Genitive plural of the

1. *in* arum *as* Muſarum.
2. *in* orum *as* Magiſtrorum.
3. *in* um *or* ium *as* Lapidum, triſtium.
4. *in* uum *as* Manuum.
5. *in* erum *as* Faciorum.

The Dative plural of the

1. *in* is. *as* Muſis.
2. *in* is. *as* Magiſtris.
3. *in* bus *as* Lapidibus.
4. *in* ibus *as* Manibus.
5. *in* ebus. *as* Faciebus.

The Accuſative plural of the

1. *in* as *as* Muſas.
2. *in* os *as* Magiſtros.
3. *in* es *as* Lapides.
4. *in* us *as* Manus.
5 *in* es *as* Facies.

The Vocative Plural is alwayes like the Nominative.

The Ablative Plural is ever the ſame with the Dative.

The

## The Declineing of Adjectives.

Qu. 36. *How is a Noun Adjective of three terminations declined?*

A Noun Adjective of three terminations is thus declined.

| Singulariter | Pluraliter |
|---|---|
| *Nom.* bonus, bona bonum. | *N.* boni, bonæ, bona, |
| *Gen.* boni, bonæ, boni. | *G.* bonorum, bonarum, bonorū |
| *Dat.* bono, bonæ, bono. | *D.* bonis, bonis, bonis. |
| *Acc.* bonum, bonam, bonum. | *A.* bonos, bonas, bona. |
| *Voc.* bone, bona, bonum. | *V.* boni, bonæ, bona. |
| *Abl.* bono, bonâ, bono. | *A.* bonis, bonis, bonis. |

N. B. Eight Adjectives *viz.* unus, totus, ſolus, ullus, alius, alter, uter, and neuter make the Gen. ſing. in ius, and the Dative in i: as unus, una, unum. Gen. unius. Dat. uni: in other places like bonus. But alius, alter, uter, and neuter lack the Vocative caſe: and alius make's aliud in the neuter Gender, not alium.

Qu. 37. *How is a Noun Adjective of three Articles declined?*

A Noun Adjective of three Articles is thus declined; after the third declenſion.

| Sing. | Plur. |
|---|---|
| *N.* hic, hæc, & hoc, felix | *N.* hi & hæ felices & hæc felicia. |
| *G.* hujus felicis. (happy. | *G.* horum, harum, & horum |
| *D.* huic felici. | *D.* his felicibus. (felicīs. |
| *A.* hunc & hanc felicem, & hoc felix. | *Ac.* hos & has felices, & hæc felicia. |
| *V.* ô felix. | *V.* ô felices, & ô felicia. |
| *A.* ab hôc, hac, & hoc felice vel felici. | *A.* ab his felicibus. |

| Sing. | Plur. |
|---|---|
| *N. hic & hæc triſtis, & hoc triſte.* **ſorrowfull.** | *N. hi & hæ triſtes, & hæc triſtia* |
| *G. hujus triſtis.* | *G horum harum & horum triſtium.* |
| *D. huic triſti.* | *D. his triſtibus.* |
| *A. hunc & hanc triſtem, & hoc triſte.* | *Ac. hos & has triſtes, & hæc triſtia.* |
| *V. ô triſtis, & ô triſte.* | *V. ô triſtes & ô triſtia.* |
| *A. ab hôc hâc & hoc triſti-* | *A. ab his triſtibus.* |

## Compariſons of Nouns Adjectives.

Qu. 38. *What is Compariſon?*

**COmpariſon is the altering the ſignification of a word into more or leſs by degrees.**

Qu. 39. *What ſorts of Nouns are compared?*

**Adjectives, whoſe ſignification may increaſe or bee diminiſhed, may form compariſon.**

*What is it, to have the ſignification increaſed or diminiſhed?*

To have the ſignification increaſed or diminiſhed, is to bee made **more** or **leſs**: as **hard, harder, hardeſt**: ſo back again; **hardeſt, harder, hard.**

Qu. 4. *How many degrees of Compariſon are there?*

**There bee three degrees of Compariſon: the Poſitive, the Comparative, and the Superlative.**

Qu. 41. *How know you the Poſitive?*

**The Poſitive betokeneth a thing abſolutely without excels**, as durus *hard.*

Qu. 42. *How know you the Comparative?*

**The Comparative ſomwhat exceedeth his Poſitive in ſignification:** as durior, *harder*, **or** *more hard.*

Qu. 43. *Whence*

Qu.43. *Whence is the Comparative degree formed?*

**The Comparative is formed of the firſt caſe of his Poſitive that endeth in** i, **by putting thereto or in the maſculine and Feminine Gender, and** us **in the neuter:** as, of duri, hic & hæc durior & hoc durius: of triſti, hic & hæc triſtior, & hoc triſtius.

Qu.44. *How know you the Superlative?*

**The Superlative exceedeth his poſitive in the higheſt degree,** as duriſſimus *hardeſt.*

Qu.45. *Whence is the Superlative formed?*

**The Superlative is formed of the firſt caſe of his poſitive that endeth in** i, **by putting to** ſ **and** ſimus; as of duri, duriſſimus; of triſti, triſtiſſimus.

Qu.46. *How bee Nouns Adjectives of the Comparative degree declined?*

**Nouns Adjectives of the Comparative degree are declined like** durior *harder,* **thus.**

| Sing. | Plur. |
|---|---|
| *N. hic & hæc durior & hoc durius.* | *N. hi & hæ duriores & hæc duriora.* |
| *G. hujus durioris.* | *G. horum harum & horum duriorum.* |
| *D. huic duriori.* | *D. his durioribus.* |
| *Ac. hunc & hanc duriorem & hoc durius.* | *Ac. hos & has duriores & hæc duriora.* |
| *V. ô durior & ô durius.* | *V. ô duriores & ô duriora.* |
| *A. ab hôc hac & hoc duriore vel duriori.* | *A. ab his durioribus.* |

Qu. 47. *What exceptions are there from theſe general rules?*

**From theſe general rules are excepted theſe that follow.**

I. Bonus, melior, optimus. Malus, pejor, peſſimus. Magnus, major, maximus. Parvus, minor, minimus. Multus plurimus, multa plurima, multum, plus, plurimum.

II. If

II. If the poſitive end in er, the Superlative is formed of the nominative Caſe, by putting to rimus; as pulcher pulcherrimus.

III. Theſe nouns ending in lis make the Superlative by changing lis into limus: as humilis humillimus: ſimilis ſimillimus: facilis facillimus: gracilis gracillimus: agilis agillimus: docilis docillimus. All other nouns ending in lis follow the general rule aforegoing.

IV. If a vowel com before us, it is compared by magis and maximè: as pius, magis-pius, maximè-pius. Aſsiduus, magis-aſsiduus. maximè-aſsiduus.

## Of a Pronoun.

Qu. 48. *What is a Pronoun?*

A Pronoun is a part of ſpeech, much like to a Noun, which is uſed in ſhewing or reherſing.

*Why is it called a Pronoun?*

It is called a Pronoun, becauſ it is put for a Noun; and doth ſupply the place of a Noun.

*How are Pronouns uſed?*

Pronouns are uſed two waies: either in ſhewing or reherſing.

Qu 49. *How many Pronouns bee there?*

There bee fifteen Pronouns: Ego, tu, ſuî, ille, ipſe, iſte, hic, is, meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, veſter, noſtras, veſtras.

Qu. 50 *How many have the Vocative caſe?*

Four of theſe have the Vocative caſe; as tu, meus, noſter, and noſtras: all the reſt lack it: alſo ſuî want's the Nominative caſe.

Qu. 51. *What are added to the Pronouns?*

To theſe may bee added their compounds: Egomet, tute, idem, and alſo qui, quæ, quod.

Qu. 52. *How many Pronoun-Subſtantives bee there?*

Ego, tu, ſuî are Pronoun-Subſtantives: all the reſt are Adjectives.

Qu 53, *How many Pronoun-Primitives bee there?*

Theſe eight Pronouns, Ego, tu, ſuî, ille, ipſe, iſte, hic, and is, bee Primitives.

Qu. 54. *Why are they called Primitives?*

Becauſ they are firſt words, and not derived of others.

Qu. 55. *What are they called beſides?*

They bee alſo called Demonſtratives; becauſ they ſhew a thing not ſpoken of before.

Qu. 56. *How many Relatives are there?*

Theſe ſix, hic, ille, iſte, is, idem, and qui bee Relatives.

Qu. 57. *Why are they called Relatives?*

becauſ they reherſe a thing that was ſpoken of before.

Qu. 58. *How many Pronoun-Derivatives are there?*

Theſe ſeven, Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, veſter, noſtras, veſtras bee Derivatives.

Qu. 59. *Why bee they called Derivatives?*

Becauſ they bee derived of their Primitives mei, tui, ſui, noſtri, and veſtri.

Qu. 60. *How many things belong to a Pronoun?*

There belong to a Pronoun theſe five things: Number, Caſe, Gender, as are in a Noun; Declenſion and Perſon, as here followeth.

## The Declenſions of Pronouns.

Qu. 61. *How many Declenſions are three of Pronouns?*

There bee four Declenſions of Pronouns

Qu. 6

Qu. 62. *How will you know what Declenſion a Pronoun is of?*

**The Declenſions of Pronouns are known by the termination of the Genitive Caſe ſingular, as in Nouns: as, the Genitive of the**

I. *in* i, *as* meî, tuî, ſuî.
II. *in* ius *or* jus, *as* iſtius, ejus, cujus.
III. *in* i. æ, *and* i, *as* mei, meæ, mei.
IV. *in* âtis, *as* noſtras noſtrâris.

Qu. 63. *How many Pronouns bee of of the firſt Declenſion?*

**Theſe three** Ego, tu, ſuî, **bee of the firſt Declenſion, and bee thus declined.**

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| Singulariter | *Nom.* Ego | Pluraliter | *Nom.* nos |
| | *Gen.* meî | | *Gen.* noſtrûm *vel* noſtrî |
| | *Dat.* mihi | | *Dat.* nobis |
| | *Acc.* me | | *Acc.* nos |
| | *Voc.* caret | | *Voc.* caret |
| | *Abl.* à me | | *Abl.* à nobis. |
| Singulariter | *Nom.* Tu | Pluraliter | *Nom.* vos |
| | *Gen.* tuî | | *Gen.* veſtrûm *vel* veſtrî |
| | *Dat.* tibi | | *Dat.* vobis |
| | *Acc.* te | | *Acc.* vos |
| | *Voc.* ô tu | | *Voc.* ô vos |
| | *Abl.* à te | | *Abl.* à vobis. |

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Singulariter and Pluraliter | *Nominativo* | caret |
| | *Genitivo* | ſuî |
| | *Dativo* | ſibi |
| | *Accuſativo* | ſe |
| | *Vocativo* | caret |
| | *Ablativo* | à ſe. |

Qu. 64. *How many Pronouns bee of the ſecond Declenſion?*

**Theſe ſix,** Ille, ipſe, iſte, hic, is, **and** quî **bee of the ſecond Declenſion, and bee thus declined.**

| Sing. | Plur. |
|---|---|
| *Nom. iſte, iſta iſtud* | *No iſti, iſtæ, iſta* |
| *Gen. iſtius* | *Ge. iſtorum, iſtarum, iſtorum* |
| *Dat. iſti* | *Dat. iſtis* |
| *Accuſ iſtum, iſtam, iſtud* | *Acc. iſtos, iſtas, iſta.* |
| *Voc. caret* | *Voc. caret* |
| *Ablat. iſto, iſtâ, iſto.* | *Abl. iſtis.* |

N.B. Ille is declined like iſte, and alſo ipſe: ſaveing that ipſe maketh ipſum in the neuter Gender, not ipſud.

Qu. 65. *How is* hic *declined?*

Nom. hic, hæc, hoc: Gen. hujus: Dat. huic: as afore in the Noun.

| Sing. | Plur. |
|---|---|
| *Nom. is, ea, id* | *Nom. ii, eæ, ea* |
| *Gen. ejus* | *Gen. eorum, earum, eorum* |
| *Dat. ei* | *Dat. iis, vel eis* |
| *Acc. eum, eam, id* | *Accuſ eos, eas, ea.* |
| *Vocat. caret* | *Voc. caret.* |
| *Ablat eo, eâ. eo.* | *Abl. iis vel eis.* |

| Sing. | Plur. |
|---|---|
| *Nom. qui, quæ, quod* | *N. qui, quæ, quæ* |
| *Gen. cujus* | *G. quorum. quarum, quorum* |
| *Dativ. cui* | *D. quibus vel queis* |
| *Accuſ. quem, quam, quod* | *Ac. quos, quas, quæ* |
| *Vocat caret* | *Voc. caret* |
| *Ablat. quo, quâ, quo* | *Abl. quibus vel queis.* |

So is Quis declined, whether it bee Interrogative, or Indefinite.

Singulariter { *Nom. quis, quæ, quid.* / *Gen. cujus.* &c.

But the Compound of Quiſquis is thus declined.

Singulariter { *Nom. quiſquis, quicquid* / *Accuſ. quicquid* / *Abl. quoquo, quaquâ, quoquo.*

Qu. 66.

Qu. 66. *How many Pronouns bee of the third Declenſion?*

Theſe five. meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter, and veſter, are of the third Declenſion; and are declined like nouns Adjectives of three terminations, in this wiſe,

| Sing. | Plural. |
|---|---|
| *Nom.* meus, mea, meum | *N.* mei, meæ, mea |
| *Genit.* mei, meæ, mei | *Gen.* meorum, mearum, me- |
| *Dat.* meo, meæ, meo | *Dat.* meis (orum |
| *Acc.* meum, meam, meum | *Acc.* meos, meas, mea |
| *Vocat.* mi, mea, meum | *Voc.* mei, meæ, mea |
| *Ablat.* meo, meâ, meo. | *Abl.* meis. |

So is noſter declined, and tuus, ſuus, veſter: ſaving that theſe three laſt do lack the Vocative Caſe.

Qu. 67. *How many Pronouns bee of the fourth Declenſion?*

Noſtras, Veſtras, bee of the fourth Declenſion, and bee thus declined.

| Sing. | Plur. |
|---|---|
| *Nom.* hic & hæc noſtras, & hoc noſtrate | *N.* hi & hæ noſtrates, & hæc noſtratia |
| *Gen.* hujus noſtratis | *G.* horum & harum noſtratium |
| *Dat.* huic noſtrati | *D.* his noſtratibus |
| *Acc.* hunc & hanc noſtratem, & hoc noſtrate | *A* hos & has noſtrates, & hæc noſtratia |
| *Voc.* ô noſtras, & ô noſtrate | *V.* ô noſtrates, & ô noſtratia |
| *Abl.* ab hoc, hac, & hoc noſtrate vel noſtrati | *A.* ab his noſtratibus. |

Cujas is here to bee referred for the like manner of declining. So Arpinas, Ravennas, Londinas, &c. which bee called Gentiles, becauſ they properly betoken pertaining to comtries or nations, to ſects, or factions.

Qu. 68. *How many Perſons bee there in a Pronoun?*

A Pronoun hath three Perſons.

Qu 69. *How know you the firſt perſon?*

The firſt perſon ſpeaketh of himſelf: as Ego, I, Nos, wee.

Qu. 70. *How the ſecond?*

The ſecond perſon is ſpoken to: as Tu, Thou: Vos, Yee; and of this perſon is every Vocative Caſe.

Qu. 71. *How the third?*

The third perſon is ſpoken of, as, Ille, Hee; Illi, They: and therefore all Nouns, Pronouns, and Participles bee of the third perſon: viz. becauſ they are ſpoken of.

## Of a VERB.

Qu. 72. *What is a Verb?*

Verb is a part of ſpeech, declined with mood and tenſ, and betokeneth to do: as amo I love: or to ſuffer, as amor I am loved: or to bee, as ſum I am.

*What is the difference betweene a Noun and a Verb?*

A Noun ſignifie's the Name of a thing: A Verb ſignifieth the manner of Doing, Suffering, or Beeing of a thing.

Qu. 73. *How many ſorts of Verbs bee there?*

There bee two ſorts of Verbs: Perſonal, which is declined with divers perſons, or terminations, as amo, amas, amat; and Impersonal, not varied by divers perſons, but formed in the third perſon ſingular onely: as Tædet it irketh: Oportet it behooveth.

Qu. 74. *How many kindes of Verbs Perſonals bee there?*

Of Verbs Perſonals there bee five kindes: Active, Paſſive, Neuter, Deponent, and Commune.

How

*How do these differ one from another?*

These differ three wayes: 1. In Termination. 2. In Signification. 3. In Declining or Forming.

Qu. 75. *How know you a Verb Active?*

A Verb Active endeth in o: and signifie's to do: as Amo, I love.

Qu. 76. *How a Verb Passive?*

A Verb Passive endeth in or: and signifie's to suffer: as Amor, I am loved.

Qu. 77. *How a Verb Neuter?*

A Verb Neuter endeth in m, and signifie's to bee; as sum, I am: or in o, and signifie's sometime to do, as Curro, I run: and sometime to suffer, as Ægroto, I am sick.

Qu. 78. *How a Verb Deponent?*

A Verb Deponent endeth in or, like a Passive: and yet in signification is but either like an Active; as Loquor verbum, I speak a word: or like a Neuter signifying actively; as glorior, I boast.

Qu. 79. *How a Verb Commune?*

A Verb Commune endeth in r; and yet in signification is both Active and Passive; as Osculor te, I kiss thee: Osculor à te, I am kissed of thee.

# MOODS.

Qu. 80. *How many Moods are there?*

Here bee six Moods: the Indicative, the Imperative, the Optative, the Potential, the Subjunctive, the Infinitive.

Qu. 81. *How know you the Indicative Mood?*

The Indicative Mood sheweth a reason, true or false; as Ego amo, I love: or else asketh a question; as Amas tu? Dost thou love?

Qu. 82. *How the Imperative?*

The Imperative biddeth or commandeth: as Ama, Love thou.

Qu. 83. *How the Optative?*

The Optative wiſheth or deſireth: with theſe ſigns, would God, I pray God, or God grant: and hath evermore an Adverb of wiſhing joyned with him: as Utinam amem I pray God I love.

Qu. 84. *How the Potential?*

The Potential Mood is known by theſe ſigns; may, can, might, could, would, ſhould, or ought: as Amem, I may or can love: without an Adverb joyned with him.

Qu. 85. *How the Subjunctive?*

The Subjunctive Mood hath evermore ſom conjunction joyned with him: as Cùm amarem, when I loved.

*Why is it called the* Subjunctive Mood?

It is called the Subjunctive Mood; becauſe it dependeth of another Verb, either going before, or coming after; as cùm amarem, eram miſer: when I loved, I was a wretch.

*How do the Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods differ?*

The Optative, Potential, and Subjunctive Moods are the ſame in termination: but they differ in ſignification, and ſign of the Mood.

Qu 86 *How know you the Infinitive Mood?*

The Infinitive ſignifies to do, or to ſuffer, or to bee: & hath neither Number nor Perſon, nor Nominative Caſe before him.

*By what ſign is it known?*

It is commonly known by this ſign To; as *amare*, To love

*When two Verbs com together, what Mood muſt the later bee?*

When two Verbs com together without any Noun between them, then the later ſhall bee the Infinitive Mood: as cupio diſcere, I deſire to learn.

Ge-

## Gerunds.

Qu. 87. *What are there peculiarly belonging to the Infinitive Mood?*

There belong to the Infinitive mood Gerunds and Supines.

*Why do they belong to the Infinitive Mood?*

Becauſe their ſignification is Infinite; like to the ſignification of the Infinitive Mood, not making any difference of Number or Perſon.

Qu. 88. *How many Gerunds are there?*

There bee three Gerunds, ending in di, do, and dum: which have both the Active and Paſſive ſignification: as amandi of loving, or being loved: amando in loving, or being loved: amandum to love, or to bee loved.

## Supines.

Qu. 89. *How many Supines bee there?*

There bee two Supines. The Firſt end's in um, and ſignifie's Actively: as, amatum to love. The Later in u, and for the moſt part ſignifie's paſſively: as amatu to bee loved.

## Tenſes.

Qu. 90. *How many Tenſes bee there?*

There bee five Tenſes or Times: the Preſent tenſ; the Preterimperfect Tenſ: the Preterperfect Tenſ; the Preterpluperfect Tenſ: and the Future Tenſ.

Qu. 91. *How know you the Preſent Tenſ?*

The Preſent Tenſ ſpeaketh of the time that now is: as, amo I love.

Qu. 92.

Qu. 92. *How the Preterimperfect Tenſ?*

The Preterimperfect Tenſ ſpeaketh of the time not perfectly paſt: as amabam, I loved, or did love.

Qu. 93 *How the Preterperfect Tenſ?*

The Preterperfect Tenſ ſpeaketh of the time perfectly paſt, with this ſign have: as amavi, I have loved.

Qu. 94. *How know you the Preterpluperfect Tenſ?*

The Preterpluperfect Tenſ ſpeaketh of the time more then perfectly paſt, with this ſign had: as amaveram, I had loved.

Qu. 95. *How the Future Tenſ?*

The Future Tenſ ſpeaketh of the time to com, with this ſign ſhall or will, as amabo, I ſhall or will love.

## Perſons.

Qu. 96. *How many Perſons are there in Verbs?*

There bee in Verbs three Perſons in both Numbers: as, *Sing.* Ego amo, *I love*; tu amas, *thou loveſt*; ille amat, *hee loveth*. *Plural.* Nos amamus, *wee love*; vos amatis, *yee love*; illi amant, *they love*.

## Conjugations.

Qu. 97. *How many Conjugations have Verbs?*

VErbs have four Conjugations, which are knowen after this manner.

Qu. 98. *How know you the firſt Conjugation?*

The firſt conjugation hath ā long before re and ris: as amāre, amāris.

Qu. 99. *How the ſecond?*

The ſecond Conjugation hath ē long before re and ris; as docēre, docēris.

Qu. 100.

Qu. 100. *How the third?*

**The third Conjugation hath ĕ short before re and ris: as legĕre, legĕris.**

Qu. 101. *How the fourth?*

**The fourth Conjugation hath ī long before re and ris as audīre, audīris.**

Qu. 102. *How bee Verbs in O declined?*

**Verbs in O, of the four Conjugations bee declined after these examples.**

I. AMo, amas, amavi, amare: amandi, amando, amandum: amatum, amatu: amans, amaturus. **To love.**

II. Doceo, doces, docui, docere: docendi, docendo, docendum: doctum, doctu: docens, doctu-rus. **To teach.**

III. Lego, legis, legi, legere: legendi, legendo, legendum: lectum, lectu: legens, lecturus. **To read.**

IV. Audio, audis, audivi, audire: audiendi, audiendo, audiendum: auditum, auditu: audiens, auditurus. **To hear.**

# INDICATIVE MOOD.

Present tens singular.

| *I love,* | *Thou lovest,* | *Hee loveth,* | *Wee love,* | *Yee love,* | *they love,* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *or* | *or* | *or* | *or* | *or* | *or* |
| *do love,* | *doest love,* | *doth love.* | *do love,* | *do love,* | *do love.* |

| | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| AMo, | amas, | amat. | *Plura-liter* | Amamus, | amatis, amant. |
| Doceo, | doces, | docet. | | Docemus, | docetis, docent. |
| Lego | legis, | legit. | | Legimus, | legitis, legunt. |
| Audio, | audis, | audit. | | Audimus, | auditis, audiunt. |

*Preter-*

*Preterimperfect tenſ ſingular;* Amabam, Docebam, Legebam, Audiebam, — *I loved or did love.* — bas, bat. *Plural.* bamus, batis, bant

*Preterperfect tenſ ſingul.* Amavi, Docui, Legi, Audivi, — *I have loved.* — iſti, it. *Plur.* imus, iſtis, ērunt vel ēre.

*Preterpluperfect tenſ ſing.* Amaveram, Docueram, Legeram, Audiveram, — *I had loved.* — ras, rat. *Plural.* ramus, ratis, rant.

*Future tenſ ſingular;* Amabo, Docebo, — *I ſhall or will.* — bis, bit. *Plural.* bĭmus, bĭtis, bunt.
Legam, Audiam, — es, et. *Plural.* ēmus, ētis, ent.

## Imperative Mood.

| | *Love thou:* | *Love hee, let him love.* | *Love wee, or let us love:* | *Love yee: let them love.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Preſent tenſ ſingular;* | Ama, amet, amato: amato. | *Plu.* amemus, | amate, ament, amatote: amanto | |
| | Doce, doceat, docto: docto. | *Plu.* doceamus, | docete, doceant, docetote: docēto | |
| | Lege, legat, legito: legito. | *Plu.* legamus, | legite, legant, legitote: legunto | |
| | Audi, audiat, audito: audito. | *Plu.* audiamus, | audite, audiant, auditote: audiunto | |

N.B. The Optative, Potentiall, and Subjunctive Moods have the ſame termination: onely they differ in Signification, and Sign of the Mood: as, *utinam* amem, *God grant I love*, in the Optative Mood: amem, *I may or can love*, in the Potentiall Mood: *cùm* amem, *when I love*, in the Subjunctive Mood: and ſo likewiſe in other Tenſes.

Sub-

## Subjunctive Mood.

*When I love.*

*Preſent tenſ ſingul.* cùm: Amem, ames, amet. *Plur.* cùm amemus, ametis, ament. / Doceam, Legam, Audiam, as, at. *Plur.* cùm amus, atis, ant.

*Preterimperfect tenſ ſing.* cùm: Amarem, Docerem, Legerem, Audirem, *When I loved, or did love.* res, ret. *Plur.* cùm remus, retis, rent.

*Preterperfect tenſ ſing.* cùm: Amaverim, Docuerim, Legerim, Audiverim, *When I had loved.* ris, rit. *Plur.* cùm rimus, ritis, rint.

*Preterpluperfect tenſ ſing.* cùm: Amaviſſem, Docuiſſem, Legiſſem, Audiviſſem, *When I had loved.* ſes, ſet. *Plur.* cùm ſemus, ſetis, ſent.

*Future tenſ ſing.* cùm: Amavero, Docuero, Legero, Audivero, *When I ſhall or will love.* ris, rit. *Plur.* cùm rimus, ritis, rint.

## Infinitive Mood.

*Preſent and Preterimperfect tenſ*: Amare, Docere, Legere, Audire, To Love. Teach. Read. Hear.

*Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect tenſ,*: Amaviſſe, Docuiſſe, Legiſſe, Audiviſſe, To have or had Loved. Taught. Read. Heard.

*Future*

*Future tenſ.* { Amaturum, Doctúrum, Lectúrum, Auditúrum } eſſe, To { love, teach, read, hear } hereafter.

*Gerunds*
- Amandi, of loving: do, in loving: dum, to love.
- Docendi, of teaching: do, in teaching: dum, to teach.
- Legendi, of reading: do, in reading: dum, to read.
- Audiendi, of hearing: do, in hearing: dum, to hear.

*Supines* { Amatum, Doctum, Lectum, Auditum } To { love, teach, read, hear } { Amatu, Doctu, Lectu, Auditu } To bee { loved, taught, read, heard }

*A participle of the preſent tenſ.*
- Amans, loving.
- Docens, teaching.
- Legens, reading.
- Audiens, hearing.

*The participle of the firſt future tenſ.*
- Amaturus to love, or about to love.
- Docturus to teach, or about to teach.
- Lecturus to read, or about to read.
- Auditurus to hear, or about to hear.

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Before wee decline any Verbs in or, for ſupplying of many tenſes lacking in all ſuch Verbs, wee muſt learn to decline this Verb Sum, in this wiſe following.

Sum, es, fui, eſſe, futurus: To bee.

## Indicative Mood.

*Preſent tenſ ſingular;* { Sum, I am: es, eſt. *Pluraliter*, Sumus, eſtis, ſunt.

*Preterimperfect tenſ ſing.* { Eram, I was: eras, erat. *Plural.* eramus, eratis, erant.

*Preterperfect*

*Preterperfect tenſ ſingular;* Fui, I have been: fuiſti, fuit. *Plur.* fuſmus, fuiſtis, fuêrunt vel fuêre.

*Preterpluperfect tenſ ſingular;* Fueram, I had been: fueras, fuerat. *Plural.* fueramus, fueratis, fuerant.

*Future tenſ ſingular;* Ero, I ſhall or will bee: eris, erit. *Plur.* erimus, eritis, erunt.

## Imperative Mood.

*Preſent tenſ ſingular;* Sis, Es, Eſto, bee thou, Sit, Eſto, *Plural* Simus. Siris, Eſte, Eſtote, Sint, Sunto.

## Subjunctive Mood.

*Preſent tenſ ſingul. cùm* Sim, when I am: ſis, ſit. *Plu.* cùm ſimus, ſitis, ſint.

*Preterimperfect tenſ ſing. cùm* Eſſem, when I was: eſſes, eſſet. *Plu.* cùm eſſemus, eſſetis, eſſent.

*Preterperfect tenſ ſingular; cùm* Fuerim, when I have been: fueris, fuerit. *Plur.* cùm fuérimus, fuéritis, fuerint.

*Preterpluperfect tenſ ſing; cùm* Fuiſſem, when I had been: fuiſſes, fuiſſet. *Plu.* cùm fuiſſemus, fuiſſetis, fuiſſent.

*Future tenſ ſing. cùm* Fuero, when I ſhall or will bee: fueris, fuerit. *Plur.* cùm fuerimus, fuéritis, fuerint.

## Infinitive Mood.

*Preſent and preterimperfect tenſ;* Eſſe, to bee, *Preterperfect and Preterpluperf. tenſ,* Fuiſſe, to have or had been.

*Future tenſ;* Fore vel futurum eſſe, to bee hereafter.

## Verbs in *or*, of the Four Conjugations, bee declined after theſe examples.

AMor amâris vel amâre : amatus ſum vel fui, amâri: amatus, amandus, To bee loved.

Doceor, docêris vel docêre · doctus ſum vel fui, doceri: doctus, docendus, To bee taught.

Legor, legĕris vel legĕre: lectus ſum vel fui, legi: lectus, legendus, To bee read.

Audior, audîris vel audîre: auditus ſum vel fui, audiri: auditus, audiendus. To bee heard.

## The Indicative Mood.

*I am loved.*

*Preſent tenſ ſingular,* Amor, amâris vel amâre, amatur. Doceor, docēris vel docēre, docetur. Legor, legĕris vel legĕre, legitur. Audior, audîris vel audîre, auditur. *Plur.* mur, mini, ntur.

*Preterimperfect tenſ. ſing* Amabar, Docebar, Legebar, Audiebar. *I was loved.* baris vel bare, batur. *Plur.* bamur, bamini, bantur.

*Preterperfect tenſ ſing.* Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus. *I have been loved.* ſum vel fui, tus es vel fuiſti, tus eſt vel fuit. *Plur.* ti ſumus vel fumus, ti eſtis, vel fuiſtis, ti ſunt, fuêrunt vel fuêre.

*Preterpluperfect tenſ ſing.* Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus. *I had been loved.* eram vel fueram, tus eras vel fueras, tus erat vel fuerat. *Plur.* ti eramus, vel fueramus, ti eratis vel fueratis, ti erant vel fuerant.

*Future tenſ ſingular,* Amabor, Docebor, Legar, Audiar, *I ſhall or will bee loved.* bĕris vel bĕre, ĭtur. *Plur.* bĭmur, imini, ntur. ĕris vel ĕre, etur. *Plur.* emur, emini, entur.

Imperative

## Imperative Mood.

| | *Bee thou loved.* | *Let him bee loved.* | *Let us bee loved.* | *Bee yee loved,* | *Let them bee loved.* |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| *Preſent tenſ ſin.* | Amare, amator: | ametur, amator: | *Pl.* amemur, | Amamini, amaminor: | amentur, amantor. |
| | Docere, docetor: | doceatur, docetor. | *Pl.* doceamur, | Docemini, doceminor: | doceantur, docentor. |
| | Legere, legitor: | legatur, legitor. | *Pl.* legamur, | Legimini, legiminor: | legantur, leguntor. |
| | Audire, auditor: | audiatur, auditor. | *Pl.* audiamur, | Audimini, audiminor, | audiantur, audiuntor. |

## Subjunctive Mood.

*When I am loved.*

*Preſent tenſ ſing.* cùm Amer, êris vel êre, êtur. *Plu.* émur, émini, entur, Docear, Legar, Audiar, aris vel are, atur. *Pl.* cùm amur, amini, antur.

*When I was loved.*

*Preterimperfect tenſ ſingular,* cùm Amarer, Docerer, Legerer, Audirer, rêris vel rêre, rêtur. *Plu.* cùm remur, remini, rentur.

*When I had been loved.*

*Preterperfect tenſ ſing* cùm Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus ſim vel fuerim, tus ſis vel fueris, tus ſit vel fuerit. *Plural.* cùm ti ſimus vel fuérimus, ti ſitis vel fuéritis, ti ſint vel fuerint.

*When I had been loved.*

*Preterpluperfect tenſ ſingular,* cùm Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus eſſem vel fuiſſem, tus eſſes vel fuiſſes, tus eſſet vel fuiſſet.. *Plur.* cùm ti eſſemus vel fuiſſemus, ti eſſetis vel fuiſſetis, ti eſſent vel fuiſſent.

*When I ſhall or will bee loved.*

*Future tenſ. ſingul.* { Amatus, Doctus, Lectus, Auditus } cùm { ero vel fuero, tus eris vel fueris, tus erit vel fuerit. *Plural.* cùm ti erimus vel fuerimus, ti eritis vel fueritis, ti erunt vel fuerint.

## Infinitive Mood.

*Preſent and Preterim-perfect tenſ.* { Amari, Doceri, Legi, Audiri, } To bee { Loved. Taught. Read. Heard.

*Preterperfect tenſ and Preterpluperfect tenſ.* { Amatum, Doctum, Lectum, Auditum } *To have or had been loved.* eſſe vel fuiſſe.

*Future tenſ.* { Amatum iri, vel amandum eſſe, Doctum iri, vel docendum eſſe, Lectum iri, vel legendum eſſe, Auditum iri, vel audiendum eſſe, } to bee { loved taught read heard } hereafter.

*A Participle of the preterperfect tenſ.* { Amatus, Loved. Doctus, Taught. Lectus, Read. Auditus, Heard. }

*A Participle of the Future in* dus. { Amandus, Docendus, Legendus, Audiendus, } To bee { Loved. Taught. Read. Heard. }

Of

1680424



## Of certain Irregular Verbs which are declined and formed in manner following.

POſſum, potes, potui, poſſe, potens: To may or can.

Volo, vis, volui, velle: volendi, volendo, volendum: ſupinis caret, volens: To will, or, to bee willing.

Nolo, nonvis, nolui, nolle: nolendi, nolendo, nolendum: ſupinis caret, nolens: To nill, or to bee unwilling.

Malo, mavis, malui, malle: malendi, malendo, malendum: ſupinis caret, malens: To have rather, or, to bee more willing.

Edo, edis vel es, edi, edere vel eſſe: edendi, edendo, edendum: eſum eſu, vel eſtum, eſtu, edens, eſurus, vel eſturus: To eat.

Fio, fis, factus ſum vel fui, fieri: factus, faciendus: To bee made, or, to bee don.

Fero fers, tuli, ferre: ferendi, ferendo, ferendum: latum latu: ferens, laturus: To bear or ſuffer.

Feror, ferris, vel ferre, latus ſum vel fui, ferre: latus, ferendus. To bee born or ſuffered.

### Indicative Mood.

*Preſent tenſe ſingular:*

POſſum, potes, poteſt.
Volo, vis, vult.
Nolo, nonvis, nonvult,
Malo, mavis, mavult.
Edo, edis vel es, edit vel eſt.
Fio, fis, fit.
Fero, fers, fert.
Feror, ferris vel ferre, fertur.

*Pluraliter:*

Poſſumus, poteſtis, poſſunt.
Volumus, vultis, volunt.
Nolumus, nonvultis, nolunt.
Malumus, mavultis, malunt.
Edimus, editis vel eſtis, edunt.
Fimus, fitis, fiunt.
Ferimus, fertis, ferunt.
Ferimur, ferimini, feruntur.

*Preterimperfect tenſ ſing.* Poteram, Volebam, Nolebam, Malebam, Edebam, Fiebam, Ferebam, } as, at. *Pluraliter*, amus, atis, ant.

Ferebar, baris vel bare, batur. *Plu.* bamur, bamini, ( ni, bantur.

*Preterperfect tenſ ſingular;*

Potui, Volui, Nolui, | Malui, Edi, Tuli, } iſti, it. *Plural.* imus, iſtis, êrunt vel êre.

Factus, Latus { ſum vel fui, tus es vel fuiſti, tus eſt vel fuit *Plur.* ti ſumus vel fuimus, ti eſtis vel fuiſtis, ti ſunt, fuêrunt vel fuêre.

*Preterpluperfect tenſ ſingular;*

Poteram, Volueram, Nolueram, | Malueram, Ederam, Tuleram, } ras, rat. *Plural.* ramus, ratis, rant.

Factus, Latus { eram vel fueram, tus eras vel fueras, tus erat vel fuerat. *Plur.* ti eramus vel fueramus, ti eratis vel fueratis, ti erant vel fuerant.

*Future tenſ ſingular;*

Potero, eris, erit. *Plural.* Poterímus, erítis, erunt.

Volam, Nolam, Malam, | Edam, Fiam, Feram, } es, et. *Plur.* emus, etis, ent.

Ferar, ferêris vel ferêre, feretur. *Plu.* feremur, feremini. ferentur.

Poſſum, Volo, Malo, have no Imperatiue Mood.

Imperative

## Imperative Mood.

*Preſent tenſ ſingular;*

Noli, Nolito, *Pluraliter.* Nolite, Nolitote.

Es, eſto, ede, edito: { edat, eſto, edito. } *Pl.* Edamus, { edite, eſte, eſtote, editote: } { edant, edunto. }

Fito tu: { Fiat, Fito. } *Pl.* Fiamus, { Fite, fitote: } { Fiant, fiunto. }

Fer, ferto: { Ferat, ferto. } *P.* Feramus, { Ferte, fertote: } { Ferant, ferunto. }

Ferre, fertor: { Feratur, fertor. } *Pl.* Feramur. { Ferimini, feriminor: } { Ferantur, feruntor. }

## Subjunctive Mood.

*Preſent tenſ ſingul.* cùm

Poſſim, Velim, | Nolim, Malim, } is, it. *Plual.* cùm imus, iris, int.

Edam, Fiam, Feram, } as, at. *Plu.* cùm amus, atis, ant.

Ferar, raris vel rare, ratur. *Plur.* cùm amur, amini, { antur.

*Preterimperfect tenſ ſing.* cùm

Poſſem, Vellem, Nollem, Mallem, | Ederem vel eſſem, Fierem, Ferrem, } es, et. *Plural.* cùm emus, etis, ent.

Ferer, rêris vel rêre, rêtur. *Pl.* cùm remur, remini, { rentur.

*Preterperfect tenſ ſin.* cùm

Potuerim, Voluerim, Noluerim, | Maluerim, Ederim, Tulerim, } ris, rit. *Plu.* cùm rimus, ritis, rint.

Factus, Latus { ſim vel fuerim, tus ſis vel fueris, tus ſit vel fuerit. *Pl* cùm ti ſimus vel fuérimus, ti ſitis vel fuéritis, ti ſint vel fuerint.

*Preterpluperfect tenſ* cùm

Potuiſſem, Voluiſſem, Noluiſſem, | Maluiſſem, Ediſſem, Tuliſſem, } ſes, ſet. *Plural.* cùm ſemus, ſetis, ſent.

Factus, Latus { eſſem, vel fuiſſem, tus eſſes vel fuiſſes, tus eſſet vel fuiſſet. *Plur.* cùm ti eſſemus vel fuiſſemus, ti eſſetis vel fuiſſetis, ti eſſent vel fuiſſent.

*Future tenſ ſing.* cùm

Potuero, | Maluero,
Voluero, | Edero,
Noluero, | Tulero,
} ris, rit. *Plural.* cùm rimus, ritis, rint.

Factus, Latus { ero vel fuero, tus eris, vel fueris, tus erit vel fuerit. *P.* cùm ti erimus vel fuerimus, ti eritis vel fuerítis, ti erunt vel fuerint.

## Infinitive Mood.

*Preſent tenſ and Preter-perfect tenſ.*

Poſſe,
Velle,
Nolle,
Malle,
Edere vel eſſe,
Ferre,
Fieri,
Ferri.

*Preterperfect and Preterpluperfect tenſ;*

Potuiſſe.
Voluiſſe.
Noluiſſe.
Maluiſſe.
Ediſſe.
Tuliſſe.
Factum eſſe vel fuiſſe.
Latum eſſe vel fuiſſe.

Qu. 103. *How are* Eo *and* Queo *formed?*

FEo and Queo make Ibam and Quibam in the Preterimperfect Tenſ of the Indicative Mood, and Ibo and Quibo in the Future Tenſ: and in all other Moods and Tenſes are varied like Verbs in o of the fourth Conjugation; ſaving that they make their Gerunds, Eundi, do, dum. Queundi, do, dum: and Eo in the oblique caſes of the Participle of the preſent tenſ make's Euntis, eunti, &c.

Qu. 104. *What Tenſes are formed of the Preterperfect tenſ of the Indicative Mood?*

Of the Preterperfect tenſ of the Indicative Mood bee formed the Preterpluperfect tenſ of the ſame Mood: the Preterperfect tenſ, Preterpluperfect tenſ, and Future tenſ, of the Optative Mood, the Potential Mood, and the Subjunctive Mood; as of Amavi, are formed, Amaveram, amaverim,

verim, amavero, by changing i into e short; Amaviſſem, amaviſſe, keeping i ſtill.

Qu. 105. *How are Verbs* Impersonals *declined?*

IMperſonals bee declined throwout all Moods and Tenſes in the voice of the third perſon ſingular onely: as, Delectat, delectabat, delectavit, delectaverat, delectabit. Decet, decebat, decuit, decuerat, decebit, decere. Studetur, ſtudebatur, ſtuditum eſt vel fuit, ſtuditum erat vel fuerat ſtudebitur, &c.

Qu. 106 *What is the common Sign of Verbs Impersonals?*

They have commonly before their English, this ſign, *it*: as, Delectat, *it* delighteth: Decet, *it* becometh.

## Of a PARTICIPLE.

Qu. 107. *What is a Participle?*

A Participle is a part of Speech, derived of a Verb, and taketh part of a Noun, as Gender, Caſe, and Declenſion: and part of a Verb, as Tenſe and ſignification; and part of both, as Number and Figure.

Qu 108. *How many kinds of Participles bee there?*

There bee four kinder of Participles: *One* of the Preſent tenſe; *another* of the Preter tenſe: *one* of the Future in rus, *another* of the Future in dus.

Qu. 109. *How know you a Participle of the preſent tenſe?*

A Participle of the Preſent tenſe hath his English ending in *ing*, as *loving*: and his Latine in ans, or ens, as, Amans, Docens.

Qu. 110. *Whence is is formed?*

It is formed of the Preterimperfect tenſe of the

Indicative Mood, by changing the laſt ſyllable into ns: as Amabam, amans; Audiebam, audiens, Auxiliabar, auxilians; Poteram, potens.

Qu. 111. *How know you a Participle of the Future in* rus?

A Participle of the Future in rus betokeneth to do, like the Infinitive Mood of the Active voice, as Amaturus. *To love, or about to love.*

Qu. 112. *How is it formed?*

And it is formed of the later Supine, by putting to rus, as Doctu, doctūrus.

Qu. 113. *How know you a Participle of the Preter tenſ?*

A Participle of the Preter tenſ hath his Engliſh ending in *d*, *t*, or *n*; as *loved*, *taught*, *ſlain*: and his Latine in tus, ſus, xus; and one in uus, as Mortuus.

Qu. 114. *How is it formed?*

And it is formed of the later Supine, by putting to s; as of Lectu, lectus: except Mortuus.

Qu. 114. *How know you a Participle of the Future in* dus?

A Participle of the Future in dus, betokeneth to *ſuffer*, like the Infinitive Mood of the Paſſive voice: as: Amandus, *to bee loved.*

Qu. 116. *How is it formed?*

And it is formed of the Genitive Caſe ſingular of the Participle of the Preſent tenſ, by changing tis into dus: as Amantis, amandus: Legentis, legendus. And it is alſo found to have the ſignification of the Participle of the Preſent tenſ: as Legendis veteribus proficis, *in reading old Authors thou doſt profit.*

Qu. 117. *How many Participles com of a Verb Active? &c.*

Of a Verb Active, and of a Verb Neuter which have

have the Supines, com *Two* Participles: *One* of the Present tens; and another of the Future in rus: as, of Amo, cometh amans, amaturus; of Curro, currens, cursurus.

Qu. 118. *How many of a Verb passive?*

Of a Verb Passive, whose Active hath the Supines, com *two* Participles; *One* of the Preter tens, and *another* of the Future in dus: as, of Amor cometh amatus, amandus.

Qu. 119. *How many of a Verb Deponent?*

Of a Verb Deponent com *Three* Participles: *One* of the Present tens, *one* of the Preter tens, and *one* of the Future in rus: as, of Auxilior, cometh auxilians, auiliatus, auxiliandus.

And if the Verb Deponent do govern an Accusative case after him, it may form also a Participle in dus, as of Loquor, loquendus.

Qu. 120. *How many of a Verb Commune?*

Of a Verb Commune com *Four* Participles: as, of Largior, cometh largiens, Largiturus, largitus, largiendus.

Qu. 121. *How are Participles declined?*

Participles of the Present tens bee declined like Nouns Adjectives of three Articles: as, *Nominativo* hic, hæc & hoc Amans, *Genitivo* amantis, *Dativo* amanti, &c.

Participles of other tenses bee declined like Nouns Adjectives of three Terminations: as, Amaturus, amatura, amaturum: Amatus, a, um: Amandus, da, dum.

Of

# Of an ADVERB.

Qu. 122. *What is an Adverb?*

AN Adverb is a part of Speech joined to the Verbs, to declare their ſignification

*Why are Adverbs joyned to Verbs?*

They are joyned principally to Verbs, (and ſomtimes to other parts) to declare their ſignification: *i. e.* by ſom circumſtance of Time, Place, Number, Order, or the like.

Qu. 123. *How many ſorts of Adverbs bee there?*

There bee ſundry ſorts of Adverbs: Som bee of

1. Time: as, Hodie *to day*, cras *to morrow*, heri *yeſterday*, perendie *next after to morrow*, olim *in time paſt or to com*, aliquando *ſomtimes*, nuper *of late*, quando *when*.
2. Place: as, Ubi *where*, ibi *there*, hìc *here*, iſtìc *there*, intus *within*, foris *without*.
3. Number: as, Semel *once*, bis *twice*, ter *thrice*, quater *four times*, iterùm *again*.
4. Order: as, Indè *from thence*, deinde *afterwards*, denique *to conclude*, poſtremò *laſt of all*.
5. Aſking or doubting: as, Cur *wherefore*, quare *wherefore*, unde *from whence*, quorſum *to what end*, num *whether*, nunquid *whether*.
6. Calling: as, Heus *hoe*. O *hoe*, ehodum *hoe ſirrah*.
7. Affirming: as, Certè *ſurely*, næ *verily*, profectò *truly*, ſanè *truly* or *doubtleſs*, ſcilicet *doubtleſs* or *truly*, licèt *although*, eſtò *bee it ſo*.
8. Denying: as, Non *not*, minimè *no*, or *in no wiſe*, haud *not*, neutiquam *not*, or *on no wiſe*, nequaquam *no*, or *in no wiſe*.
9. Swearing: as, Pol *in good ſooth*, æpol *in good ſooth*, hercle *truly*, medius fidius, *in faith* or *truth*.

10. Ex-

10. **Exhorting:** as, Eia *go to, or well,* age *go to,* agite *go yee to,* agedum *well, go to yet.*
11. **Flattering:** as, ſodes *if thou dareſt,* or *on good fellowſhip,* amabó *of all love.*
12. **Forbidding:** as, Nè *no, not.*
13. **Wiſhing:** as, Utinam *oh that,* or *I would to God,* ſi *O that,* ô ſi *O that,* ô ſi *O if,* O *Oh that.*
14. **Gathering together:** as, Simul *together,* unà *together,* pariter *together,* non modò *not onely,* non ſolùm *not onely.*
15. **Parting:** as, ſeorſim *aſunder,* or *one from another,* ſigillatim *every one aſunder,* or *peculiarly,* vicatim *ſtreet by ſtreet,* or *village by village.*
16. **Chooſing:** as, Potiùs *rather,* imò *yea rather.*
17. **A thing not finiſhed:** as, Penè *almoſt,* ferè *almoſt,* prope *nie* or *near,* or *almoſt,* vix *ſcarcely,* modò non *almoſt.*
18. **Shewing:** as, En *behold,* ecce *behold.*
19. **Doubting:** as, Forſan *peradventure,* forſitan *peradventure,* fortaſſis *it may bee,* fortaſſe *it may bee* or *peradventure.*
20. **Chance:** as, Fortè *by chance,* fortuitò *by chance,* or *at adventure.*
21. **Likeneſs:** as, Sic *ſo,* ſicut *like as,* quaſi *as,* ceu *as,* tanquam *even as,* velut *as.*
22. **Quality:** as, Benè *well,* malè *evilly,* doctè *learnedly,* fortiter *ſtrongly.*
23. **Quantity:** as, Multùm *much,* parùm *little,* minimùm *the leaſt of all,* paululùm *very little,* plurimùm *moſt of all,* or *very much.*
24. **Compariſon:** as, Tam *ſo,* or *as well,* quàm *as,* magis *more,* minùs *leſs,* maximè *eſpecially.*

Qu. 124. *Are not ſom Adverbs compared?*

**Certain Adverbs bee compared:** as, Doctè *learnedly;* doctiùs *more learnedly;* doctiſſimè *moſt learnedly.*

Fortiter

Fortiter *valiantly*; fortiùs *more valiantly*; fortiſſimè *moſt valiantly*. Propè *neer*, propiùs *neerer*; proximé *neereſt of all*.

Qu. 125. *Are not Prepoſitions ſomtimes made Adverbs?*

**Prepoſitions, ſet alone, without any Caſual word to ſerv to, bee not Prepoſitions, but are changed into adverbs:** as, Qui antè non cavet, pòſt dolebit: *Hee that bewareth not afore ſhall bee ſorry afterward.* Coràm laudare & clàm vituperare, inhoneſtum eſt: *In preſence to commend one, and behinde the back to diſpraiſ, is an unhoneſt point.*

## Of a CONJUNCTION.

Qu. 126. *What is a Conjunction?*

Conjunction **is a part of ſpeech, which joyneth words and ſentences together.**

*What is the uſe of Conjunctions?*

To joyn words and ſentences together.

Qu. 127. *How many ſorts of Conjunctions bee there?*

**Conjunctions bee of diverſ ſorts:**

Som

1. **Copulatives:** as, Et *and*, que *and*, quoque *alſo*, ac *and*, atque *and*, nec *neither*, neque *neither*.
2. **Disjunctives:** as, aut *either*, ve *or*, *either*, vel *either*, ſeu *either*, ſive *either*.
3. **Diſcretives:** as, Sed *but*, quidem *but truly*, autem *but*, verò *but*, at *but*, aſt *but*.
4. **Cauſals:** as, Nam *for*, namque *for*, enim *for*, etenim *for*, quia *becauſ*, ut *that*, quòd *that*, quum *ſith that*, quoniam *becauſ*: and quando (ſet for quoniam) *ſith that*, or *becauſ*.

5. Con-

5. **Conditionals**: as, Si *if*, ſin *but if*, modò *ſo that*, dum *ſo that*, dummodo *ſo that*.
6. **Exceptives**: as, Ni *except*, niſi *except*, quin *but*, alioquin *except that*, or *otherwiſe*, præterquam *except that*.
7. **Interrogatives**: as, Ne *whether*, an *whether*, utrùm *whether*, néne *whether or no*, áne *whether or no*, nónne *is it not ſo?*
8. **Illatives**: as, Ergò *therefore*, ideo *therefore*, igitur *therefore*, quare *wherefore*, itaque *therefore*, proin *therefore*, proin *wherefore*.
9. **Adverſatives**: as, Etſi *although*, quanquam, *although*, quamvis *although*, licèt *although*, or *albeit*, eſtò *bee it ſo*.
10. **Redditives to the ſame**: as, Tamen *notwithſtanding*, attamen *yet notwithſtanding*.
11. **Electives**; as, Quàm *how*, ac *as*, atque *as*, or *than*.
12. **Diminutives**: as, Saltem *at leaſt*, vel *yea*, or *at the leaſt*.

## Of a PREPOSITION.

Qu. 128. *What is a Prepoſition?*

A Prepoſition **is a part of ſpeech moſt commonly ſet before other parts,**

*How many wayes?*

**Either in** Appoſition; as, Ad patrem, **or elſe in** Compoſition: as, Indoctus.

*Why do you ſay* **Commonly** *ſet before other parts?*

Becauſ ſom Prepoſitions are ordinarily ſet after their Caſes: as, *Verſus*, *Tenus*.

Qu. 129. *What Caſes do Prepoſitions ſerv to?*

**Som Prepoſitions ſerv to an Accuſative Caſe: ſom to an Ablative: ſom to both.**

Qu. 130.

Qu. 130. *How many ſerv to the Accuſative?*

## I. Theſe Prepoſitions following ſerv to the Accuſative Caſe.

Ad *to*, apud *at*, ante *before*, adverſùs, adverſùm *againſt*; cis, citra *on this ſide*; circa, circiter, circùm *about*; contra *againſt*, erga *towards*, extra *without*, intra *within*, inter *between*, infra *beneath*, juxta *beſides*, or *nigh to*, ob *for*, penès *in the power*, per *by*, or *through*, ponè *behinde*, poſt *after*, præter *beſides*, propter *for*, propè *nigh to*, ſecundùm *according to*, ſecus *by*, ſupra *above*, trans *on the further ſide*, verſùs *towards*, ultra *beyond*.

## II. Theſe Prepoſitions following ſerv to the Ablative Caſe.

A`, ab, abs *of* or *from*; abſque *without*, coram *before*. cum *with*, de *of*, or *concerning*: E`, ex, *out of*; palam *openly*, præ *before*, or *in compariſon*; pro *for*, ſine *without*.

## III. Theſe Prepoſitions following ſerv to both Caſes, *i. e.* an Accuſative and Ablative: as, *in*, *ſub*, *ſuper*, *ſubter*, *clam*.

1. In, **with this ſign** *To*, **to the Accuſative Caſe**: as, in urbem, *into the city*: In, **without this ſign** *To*, **to the Ablative Caſe**: as, In te ſpes eſt, *My hope is in thee*.
2. Sub noctem, *a little before night*: Sub judice lis eſt, *The matter is before the judg*.
3. Super lapidem, *upon a ſtone*: ſuper viridi fronde, *upon green leaves*.
4. Subter terram, *under the earth*: ſubter aquis, *under the water*.

5. Clam

5. Clam patrem, *&* clam patre, *without my father's knowledg.*

To which may bee added

6. Tenus, which govern's an Ablative Case singular, and plural; and a Genitive plural: as, Capulo tenus, *up to the hilt*; aurium tenus, *up to the ears.*

N. B. Tenus and Versùs are always set after there Casual words: as, Londinum versùs, *towards London*: and likewise may Penès bee set also.

These Prepositions are always found in Composition: Am, di, dis, re, se, con

Also Prepositions set alone without their Casuals are changed into Adverbs; as is aforesaid in the Adverb.

## Of an INTERJECTION.

Qu 131. *What is an Interjection?*

AN Interjection is a part of speech which betokeneth a sudden passion of the minde, under an unperfect voice.

Qu. 132. *How many kindes of Interjections bee there?*

Som bee of

1. Mirth: as, Evax, *Hey brave*; vah, *how.*
2. Sorrow; as, Heu, *alas!* hei, *welladay!*
3. Dread: as, Atat, *out alas!*
4. Marvelling: as, papæ, *ô strange!*
5. Shunning: as, Apage: *avant.*
6. Praysing: as, Euge *well don.*
7. Scorning: as, Hu, *whoo.*
8. Exclaiming: as, Proh, *oh.*
9. Cursing: as, Væ, *wo.*

10. Laugh-

10. **Laughing:** as, Ha, ha, he.
11. **Calling:** as, Eho, *ſo ho*: Io, *avoy*.
12. **Silence:** as, Au, *ſt*: pax, *whiſt*.

N. B. **Other words ſomtimes are put for Interjections, viz. when they ſignifie a ſudden paſſion of the minde:** as, Infandum! *a thing not to bee ſpoken of*: amábo, *of all loves*: malum! *with a miſchief*, &c.

WHereas there are properly two parts of Grammar, I. *Etymology*, which handleth the Eight Parts, with their accidents, ſeverally, as ſingle words: II. *Syntaxis*, which treateth of Words as they are joined together in a Speech; having don with the Rudiments, as they concern *Etymology*: wee ſhall give you a few General Rules in Engliſh concerning *Syntaxis*; and ſo refer you to the *Latine Syntaxis*, which handle's them more largely: forbearing to trouble children with any Criticiſm's, or Niceties, until they bee well grounded in the plain ordinary Rules.

SYNTAXIS,

# SYNTAXIS,

## OR,

# CONSTRUTION

SYntaxis, or Construction, is the due joyning of words together in speech, according to the right rule of Grammar.

Of Syntaxis there bee two parts:

I. Concordance of words.
II. Government of words.

## I. Of the Concordance of words.

There bee three Concords: the First, between the Nominative Case and the Verb: the Second between the Substantive and the Adjective: the Third between the Antecedent and the Relative.

### I. Concord.

A Verb Personal agreeth with his Nominative Case in number and Person: as, Præceptor legit, vos verò negligitis; *The master readeth, but yee regard not.*

### II. Concord.

The Adjective (whether it bee a Noun, Pronoun, or Participle) agreeth with his Substantive

ſtantive in Caſe, Gender, and Number: as, Amicus certus in re incerta cernitur: *A ſure friend is tried in a doubtfull matter.* Ager colendus, *a field to bee tilled.* Hic vir, *this man*; meus herus eſt, *it is my maſter.*

## III. Concord.

The Relative agreeth with his Antecedent in Gender, Number, and Perſon: as, Vir ſapit, qui pauca loquitur: *That man is wiſe that ſpeaketh few things or words.*

N. B. The Antecedent moſt commonly is a word that goeth before the Relative, and is again reherſed of the Relative.

### The Rule of the Relatives.

When there cometh no Nominative caſe between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative ſhall bee the Nominative caſe to the Verb: as, miſer eſt, qui nummos admiratur: *Wretched is hee, that is in love with money.*

But when there cometh a Nominative caſe between the Relative and the Verb, the Relative ſhall bee ſuch caſe as the Verb will have after him: as, Felix, quem faciunt aliena pericula cautum: *Happy is hee, whom other men's harms make wary.*

When you have a Verb, Adjective, or Relative, aſk the queſtion, *who?* or *what?* and the word anſwering to that queſtion ſhall bee the Nominative Caſe to the Verb, the Subſtantive to the Adjective, and Antecedent to the Relative.

### The Rule of Queſtion and Anſwer.

When a queſtion is asked, the anſwer muſt bee made in Latine by the ſame caſe of a Noun, and the ſame Tenſe of a Verb that the queſtion

ſtion is asked by: as, Cujus eſt fundus? *Whoſe ground is it?* Vicini: *My neighbours.* Quid agitur in ludo literario? *What do you in the ſchool?* Studetur: *Wee ſtudy.*

## II. Of the Government of words.

### 1. The Rule of Noun-Subſtantives.

When two Subſtantives com together ſignifying diverſ things, the later ſhall bee the Genitive caſe: as, Facundia Ciceronis, *the eloquence of Cicero*; or *Cicero's eloquence.* Amator ſtudiorum: *A lover of ſtudies.*

But if they belong both to one thing, they ſhall bee put both in one Caſe: as, Pater meus, vir, amat me, puerum: *My father, being a man, loveth mee, a boy.*

When the Engliſh of the word Res is put with an Adjective, you may put away Res, and put the Adjective in the Neuter Gender, like a Subſtantive: as, Multa me impedierunt: *Many things have letted mee.* And being ſo put, it may bee the Subſtantive to the Adjective: as, Pauca his ſimilia: *a few things like unto theſe.* Nonnulla hujuſmodi; *many things of like ſort.*

An Adjective in the Neuter Gender, put alone without a Subſtantive, ſtandeth for a Subſtantive, and may have a Genitive caſe after him, as if it were a Subſtantive: as, Multum lucri, *much gain.* Quantum negotii? *how much buſineſs?* Id operis, *that work.*

Words importing indument of any quality or propertie, to the praiſ or diſpraiſ of a thing, coming after a Noun-ſubſtantive, or a Verb-ſubſtantive, it may bee put in the Ablative caſe, or in the Genitive:

nitive: as. Puer bonâ indole, or, puer bonæ indolis; *a childe of a good towardneſs.* Puer boni ingenii, or, puer bono ingenio; *a boy of a good wit.*

Opus and Uſus, when they ſignifie need, require an Ablative caſe: as, Opus eſt mihi tuo judicio: *I have need of thy judgment.* Viginti minis opus eſt filio: *My ſon hath need of twenty pounds.*

## The Rules of Adjectives.

### ¶ Adjectives governing a Genitive Caſe.

1. ADjectives that ſignifie deſire, knowledg, remembrance, ignorance, and ſuch like, require a Genitive Caſe: as, Cupidus auri, *greedy of gold*: Peritus belli, *skilfull in war*: Memor mortis, *mindefull of death*: Reus furti, *accuſed of theft.*

2. Adjectives Verbals in ax govern a Genitive caſe: as, Tempus edax rerum; *Time is a devourer of things*

3 Nouns Partitives, Interrogatives, certain Nouns of Number, Comparatives, and Superlatives uſed partitively, require a Genitive caſe: as, Aliquis veſtrûm; *ſom of you*: Quis fratrum? *which of the brethren?* Quatuor judicum; *four of the judges*: Manuum fortior eſt dextra; *of the hands, the right is the ſtronger.* Digitorum medius eſt longiſſimus: *of the fingers the middle is the longeſt.*

### ¶ Adjectives governing a Dative Caſe.

1. ADjectives that ſignifie, (1.) Profit or diſprofit. (2.) Likeneſs or unlikeneſs (3.) pleaſure. (4.) ſubmitting, or (5.) belonging to any thing, require a Dative caſe: as, Labor eſt utilis corpori, *labor is profitable for the body.* Eſt finitimus Oratori Poëta: *a Poët is very near to an Orator.* jucundus omnibus,

bus, *pleaſant to all perſons.* Parenti ſupplex, *ſuppliant to his father.*

2. **Nouns Adjectives ending in** bilis, **of the paſſive ſignification, and participials in** dus, **require a Dative caſe:** *as*, Flebilis, flendus omnibus: *To bee lamented of all men.* Formidabilis, formidandus hoſti, *To bee feared of his enemies.*

## ¶ Adjectives governing an Accuſative Caſe.

**ADverbs govern an Accuſative caſe (and ſometimes an ablative,) which ſignifieth the length, breadth, or thickneſs, of a thing:** *as*, Turris alta centum pedes; *a tower an hundred foot high.* Arbor lata tres digitos, *a tree three fingers broad.* Liber craſſus tres pollices, vel tribus pollicibus, *A book three inches thick.*

## ¶ Adjectives governing an Ablative Caſe.

1. **ADjectives which ſignifie fulneſs, emptineſs, plenty, or want, require an ablative caſe, and ſomtime a a Genitive:** *as*, Copiâ abundans, *Abounding in plenty.* Animus curis vacuus; *A minde void of cares.* Stultorum plena ſunt omnia; *All things are full of fools.* Expers omnium; *wanting all things.*

2. Dignus, indignus, præditus, captus, contentus, **and ſuch like, will have an ablative caſe:** *as*, Dignus honore; *worthy of honor.* Indignus præmio; *unworthy of a reward.* Deo fretus; *truſting upon God.* Virtute præditus; *endued with virtue.* Captus oculis; *blinde.* Suâ ſorte contentus; *content with his lot.*

**N. B. But** Dignus, indignus, **and** contentus, **may, inſtead of the ablative caſe, have the Infinitive Mood of a Verb:** *as*, Laudari dignus; *Worthy to bee praiſed.* Contentus in pace vivere; *content to live in peace.*

3. **Nouns Adjectives of the Comparative de-**

gree, having *Than* or *By* after them, do cauſe the word following to bee the Ablative caſe: *as*, Frigidior glacie; *more cold than ice.* Doctior multo; *better learned by a great deal.* Uno pede altiôr; *higher by a foot.*

3. Adjectives govern an Ablative caſe ſignifying the *Cauſe*, or the *Inſtrument*, or the *manner of doing*: as Deteriores omnes ſumus licentiâ; *Wee are all the worſe by liberty.* Percuſſit eum gladio; *hee ſtruck him with a ſword.* Mirâ celeritate rem peregit; *hee performed the buſineſs with wonderfull ſpeedineſs.*

## The Rules of Pronouns.

1. These Genitive caſes of the Primitives, Mei tui, ſui, noſtri and veſtri, are uſed, when ſuffering or paſſion is ſignified: *as*, Pars tui; *part of thee.* Amor mei; *the love of mee.* But when poſſeſſion is ſignified, Meus, tuus, ſuus, noſter and veſter bee uſed: *as*, Ars tua; *thy Art.* Imago tua; *thy image.*

2. These Genitive caſes, Noſtrûm and veſtrûm, bee uſed after diſtributives, partitives, Comparatives and Superlatives: *as*, Nemo veſtrûm, *none of you*: aliquis noſtrûm, *ſom of us.* Major veſtrûm, *the bigger of you*: maximus natu noſtrûm, *the eldeſt of us.*

## The Rules of Verbs.

### ¶ Verbs governing a Nominative Caſe.

1. Verbs ſubſtantives, *as*, Sum, forem, fio, exiſto, naſcor: Verbs paſſives of calling: *as*, Dicor, vocor, ſalutor, appellor, habeor, exiſtimor, videor: and Verbs of geſture will have a Nominative

**native caſe after them, as well as before them:** *as*, Fama eſt malum; *Fame is an evil thing.* Malus culturâ fit bonus; *an evil perſon by due ordering or governance is made good.* Crœſus vocatur dives; *Creſus is called rich.* Petrus incedit claudus; *Peter goe's lame.* Dormit ſecurus; *hee ſleep's void of care.*

## ¶ Verbs governing a Genitive Caſe.

1. **This Verb** Sum, **ſignifying poſſeſſion, owing, or pertaining to a thing, as a token, property, or duty, requireth a Genitive caſe:** *as*, Hæc veſtis eſt Patris; *This garment is my fathers.* Inſipientis eſt dicere, non putâram; *It is the property of a fool to ſay, I had not thought.* Adoleſcentis eſt majores natu revereri; *it is the duty of a young man to reverence his elders.* **But theſe Nominatives**, Meum, tuum, ſuum, noſtrum, veſtrum, humanum, belluinum, **and ſuch like are excepted**; *as*, humanum eſt errare; belluinum verò in errore perſeverare; *It is humane frailty to commit an error; but it is brutiſh to perſevere in error.*

2. **Verbs that ſignifie eſteem or regard, will have a Genitive caſe:** *as*, Parvi penditur probitas; *Honeſty is reckoned little worth.* Plurimi paſſim fit pecunia: *Money is every where much regarded.*

3. **Verbs of accuſing, condemning, warning, or abſolving, will have a Genitive caſe, of the crime or puniſhment, with an accuſative caſe of the perſon:** *as*, Qui alterum incuſat probri, ipſum ſe intueri oportet; *It behooveth him to look to himſelf, who accuſeth another of diſhoneſtie.* Admonuit me errati; *hee warned mee of a miſtake.*

4. Satago, miſereor, miſereſco **require a Genitive caſe:** *as*, Rerum ſuarum ſatagit: *Hee is buſie about his own matters.*

5. Reminiſcor, obliviſcor, and memini, will have a Genitive, or accuſative caſe: *as*, Datæ fidei reminiſcitur: *Hee remembreth his promiſs.* Proprium eſt ſtultorum aliorum vitia cernere, obliviſci ſuorum; *It is the property of fools to ſee other men's faults, and to forget their own.* Memini tuî *vel* te; *I remember thee.* Memini de te, *I ſpeak of thee.*

## ¶ Verbs governing a Dative Caſe.

1. ALl Verbs put *Acquiſitively* that is to ſay, with theſe tokens *To* or *For* after them, will have a Dative caſe: *as*, Non omnibus Dormio; *I ſleep not to all men.* Huic habeo, non tibi; *I have it for this man and not for thee.*

2. Verbs that ſignifie (1) to profit or to diſprofit: (2) to compare: (3) to give or reſtore: (4) to promiſs or to pay: (5) to command or ſhew: (6) to truſt: (7) to obey, or reſiſt: (8) to threaten or to bee angry with, require a Dative caſe: *as*, Bonis nocet, qui parcit malis; *Hee hurt's the good, who ſpare's the bad.* Parvis componere magna; *To compare great things with ſmall.* Fortuna multis nimium dedit, nulli ſatis; *Fortune hath given too much to many, to none enough.* Hoc tibi promitto; *I promiſe you this.* Æs alienum mihi numeravit; *Hee paid unto mee the debt.* Imperat aut ſervit collecta pecunia cuique; *Money gathered together commandeth or ſerveth every body.* Mulieri nè credas; *Believ not a woman.* Semper obtemperat pius filius patri; *A dutifull ſon alwayes obeyeth his father.* Ignavis precibus fortuna repugnat; *Fortune reſiſteth ſlothfull prayers.* Utrique mortem minatus eſt: *Hee threatned death to them both.* Adoleſcenti ſuccenſet; *Hee is angry with the young man.*

3. Sum, with his compounds: *as*, Adſum, abſum, præſum,

præſum, deſum, (**except** poſſum) **require a Dative caſe**: *as*, Sum tibi naturâ pater: *I am a father to thee by nature.* Multa petentibus deſunt multa; *Many things are wanting to them that require many things.*

4. Sum **and** Suppetit, **being put for** habeo, **will have a Dative caſe**: *as*, Eſt mihi mater: *i. e.* habeo matrem; *I have a mother.* Pauper non eſt, cui rerum ſuppetit uſus; *Hee is not a poor man, who hath the uſe of things.*

5. Sum, **and other Verbs have oftentimes a double Dative caſe**: *as*, Sum tibi præſidio; *I am to thee a ſafegard.* Rex pius eſt Reipublicæ ornamento; *A godly King is an ornament to the Commonwealth.* Hoc tu tibi laudi ducis; *You eſteem this a commendation to you.*

6. **Verbs compounded with** Satis, Bene, **and** malè; **and many Verbs compounded with theſe Prepoſitions**, Præ, ad, con ſub, ante, poſt, ob, in **and** inter, **will have a Dative caſe**: *as*, Benefecit multis, malefecit nulli; *Hee hath don good to many, hee hath don hurt to none.* Ille huic negotio præfuit; *Hee was chief in this buſineſs.* **But** præeo, prævinco, præcedo, præcurro, præverter, **will have an Accuſative caſe.**

## ¶ Verbs governing an Accuſative Caſe.

**VErbs tranſitives, (that is to ſay, whoſe action paſſeth into another thing) will have after them an Accuſative caſe, of the** *Doer* **or** *ſufferer*: *as*, Uſus promptos facit; *Uſe make's men ready.* Creſcentem ſequitur cura pecuniam; *Care followe's money encreaſing.*

2. **Certain Verbs intranſitive, of an abſolute ſignification, admit after them an Accuſative, and ſomtime an Ablative of their own, or a near ſignification**: *as*, Endymionis ſomnum dormis; *Thou ſleepeſt*

*ſleepeſt the ſleep of Endymion.* Longam ire viam; *to go a long way.* Morte obiit repentinâ; *Hee died a ſudden death.*

3. **Verbs of asking, teaching, and arraying, will have two Accuſative caſes:** *One* **of the** *Perſon,* **and** *another* **of the** *Thing*: *as*, Frugalitatem & temperantiam multos docuit penuria; *Poverty hath taught many thriftineſs and temperance*: Ter. Induit ſe calceos quos priùs exuerat: *He put on his ſhoes, which hee had put off before.*

## ¶ Verbs governing an Ablative Caſe.

1. **All Verbs require an Ablative caſe, ſignifying the inſtrument wherewith any thing is don, (put with this ſign** *With* **before it) or the cauſ, or the manner of doing**: *as*, Gladio eum vulneravit; *Hee wounded him with a ſword*: Tacuit metu, *Hee held his peace for fear*: Summâ eloquentiâ cauſam egit: *Hee pleaded the cauſ with great eloquence.*

2. **The word of price is put after Verbs in the Ablative caſe**: *as*, Vendidi auro: *I ſold for gold*: Emptus ſum argento; *I am bought for ſilver*: **Except theſe Genitives, when they bee put alone without Subſtantives**: tanti, quanti, pluris, minoris, tantivis, tantidem, quantilibet, quanticunque: *as*, Quanti mercatus es hunc equum? *For how much have you bought this horſ.* Certè pluris quàm vellem: *Truly for more then I was willing to give.* **But when they have Subſtantives, thy are put in the ablative caſe**: *as*, minori pretio vendidi quàm emi: *I ſold for a leſs price than I bought.*

3. **Verbs of plenty, or want, filling, emptying, loading and unloading will have an ablative caſe**; *as*, Opibus abundas *Thou doſt abound in riches.* Cares virtute; *Thou wanteſt virtue.*

4. Fungor,

4. Fungor, fruor, utor, potior, gaudeo, veſcor, nitor, dignor, proſequor, muto, munero, communico, affici-o, ſuperſedeo, **and ſuch like, require an ablative caſe:** *as*, Virtute decet, non ſanguine niti; *It becometh us to truſt to Virtue, not to blood.* Utere virtute; *Uſe virtue.* Nè malis gaudeas alienis; *Rejoyce not in other men's evils.* Veſcor carnibus; *I eat fleſh.*

5. **Verbs that ſignifie receiving, diſtance, or taking away, will have an ablative caſe with à, ab, ex or de:** *as*, Accepi literas à Petro: *Hee received letters from Peter.* Audivit ex multis; *Hee heard it of many:* **and this ablative after Verbs of taking away or diſtance may bee turned into the Dative:** *as*, Eripuit illi vitam; *Hee took away his life.*

6. **Verbs of Comparing or exceeding may have an Ablative caſe of the word that ſignifyeth the meaſure of exceeding:** *as*, Præfero hunc multis gradibus: *I prefer this man by many degrees.* Paulo intervallo illum ſuperat; *Hee is beyond the other but a little ſpace.*

7. **A Noun, or Pronoun-ſubſtantive, joyned with a Participle, expreſſed or underſtood, and having none other word, whereof it may bee governed, it ſhall bee put in the Ablative caſe abſolute:** *as*, Rege veniente hoſtes fugerunt: *The king coming the enemies fled.* Me duce vinces; *I being Captain thou ſhalt overcom.* **And it may bee reſolved by any of theſe words**, dum, cùm, quando, ſi, quanquam, poſtquam: *as*, Rege veniente, *id eſt*, dum veniret rex: Me duce, *id eſt*, Si ego dux fuero.

## ¶ Conſtruction of Verbs Paſſives.

A **Verb Paſſive will have after him an Ablative caſe with a Preposition, or ſomtime a Dative of the** *Doër*: *as*, Virgilius legitur à me; *Virgil is*

*read*

*read of mee*; Tibi fama petatur; *Let fame bee ſought of you.*

2. **Theſe Neuter-paſſiues,** Vapulo, veneo, liceo, exulo, fio, **ſignifying paſſiuely, follow the rule of paſſiues: that is to ſay, they will haue an ablatiue caſe with a Prepoſition:** *as*, A Præceptore vapulabis: *Thou ſhalt bee beaten of thy maſter.* à conviviis exulat Philoſophia; *Philoſophie is baniſhed from banquets.*

## ¶ The Rule of the Infinitive Mood.

**VErbs of the Infinitiue Mood are ſet after Verbs, or adjectiues:** *as*, Vis fieri dives, Pontice? nîl cupias; *Ponticus, wouldeſt thou bee made rich, thou muſt deſire nothing.* Dignus amari; *worthy to bee loued.*

N. B. **The former verb is ſomtimes concealed by the figure** Ellipſis: *as*, Hæccine fieri flagitia? *ſubaudi*, decet, vel oportet: *Ought ſuch villanies to bee committed?* **ſomtimes by** Enallage: *as*, Agere gratias; *pro* agebat; *Hee gaue thanks.*

## ¶ The Rule of Gerunds.

1. **GErunds and Supines will haue ſuch caſe: as the Verbs they come of:** *as*, Vir docendi ſtudioſus; *A man deſirous to teach.* Utendum eſt ætate; *Wee muſt uſe time.* Veni auditum concionem: *I came to hear a ſermon.*

2. **Gerunds in Di, are ſet after certain Subſtantiues and adjectiues, like as the Genitiue caſe:** *as*, Nunc non eſt narrandi locus; *Now there is no place of telling.* Amor ſceleratus habendi; *The wicked loue of hauing.* Certus eundi; *Certain of going.* Peritus jaculandi,

landi; *Skilfull in darting.* But ſomtime the Infinitive Mood is put for the Gerund in Di; *as*, Peritus medicàri; for medicandi; *Skilfull in healing*, or *ſurgery.*

3 The Gerund in Do is uſed with one of theſe Prepoſitions; à, ab, abs, de, è, ex, cum, in, pro: *as*, Ignavi à diſcendo citò deterrentur; *Idle boies are quickly frighted from learning.* But ſomtimes they are uſed without a Prepoſition: *as*, Scribendo diſces ſcribere; *By writing thou ſhalt learn to write.*

4. The Gerund in dum is uſed after one of theſe Prepoſitions; Inter, ante, ad, ob, propter: *as*, Inter cœnandum hilares eſte: *Bee merry at Supper.* But the Engliſh *Muſt* or *Ought* (ſignifying neceſſity) may bee put in the Gerund in Dum with the verb eſt: *as*, Abeundum eſt mihi; *I muſt go hence.* Orandum eſt, ut mens ſit ſana in corpore ſano; *Wee ought to pray, that there may bee a ſound minde in a ſound body.*

5. Somtimes Gerunds are turned into Participles in Dus: which agree with the Subſtantive following them: *as*, Deus in faciendo homine, ſimilitudinem ſuam ſecutus eſt: *God, in making man, followed his own image.*

## ¶ The Rules of Supines.

1. The firſt Supine ſignifie's actively and is put after verbs and participles, that ſignifie moveing to a place: *as*, Cur te is perditum? *Why goeſt thou about to deſtroy thy ſelf.*

2. The later Supine ſignifie's paſſively, and followe's Nouns adjectives: *as*, Factu facile; *Eaſie to bee don.* Turpe dictu; *Unfit to bee ſpoken.*

The

# The Conſtruction of Time, Space, and Place.

## ¶ The Rule of Time.

NOuns that betoken part of Time, bee commonly put in the Ablative caſe: *as*, Nocte vigilas, Luce dormis: *Thou wakeſt by night; and ſleepeſt by day.* But Nouns that betoken continuat term of Time, without ceaſing or intermiſſion, bee commonly uſed in the accuſative caſe: *as*, Hyemem totam ſtertis: *Thou ſleepeſt the whole winter.*

## ¶ The Rule of Space, or diſtance of Place.

NOuns that betoken Space between place and place bee commonly put in the Accuſative caſe: *as*, Pedem hinc nè deceſſeris: *Go not thou a foot from this place.*

## ¶ The Rule of Place.

1. NOuns Appellatives, and Names of great Places, are uſed with a Prepoſition, if they follow a Verb that ſignifieth an action in a place, to a place, from a place, or by a place: *as*, Vivo in Anglia; *I live in England.* Veni per Galliam in Italiam; *I came by France into Italie.* Proficiſcor ex urbe, *I go out of the Citie.*

2. The proper name of a place being of the firſt or ſecond Declenſion, and the ſingular Number, ſhall bee put in the Genitive caſe: *as*, Vixit Londini, *Hee lived at London.* Studuit Oxoniæ; *Hee ſtudied at Oxford.* So likewiſe Humi, domi, militiæ, belli

are

are uſed: *as*, Procumbit humi bos; *The ox fall's on the ground.*

3. But if the proper name of a place bee of the third Declenſion, or plural Number, it ſhall bee put in the Dative or Ablative caſe: *as*, Militavit Carthagini, vel Carthagine; *Hee was a ſouldier at Carthage.* Athenis natus eſt; *Hee was born at Athens.* So are the common Nouns Ruri or Rure uſed: *as*, Ruri or rure educatus eſt; *Hee was brought up in the Countrey.*

4. Proper Names are put in the Accuſative caſe, if they follow Verbs that ſignifie motion *to a Place*: as, Eo Londinum ad merces emendas; *I go to London to buy wares.* Conceſſi Cantabrigiam ad capiendum ingenii cultum; *I went to Cambridg to get learning.* So are Rus and Domus uſed: *as*, Ego rus ibo; *I will go into the Countrey.* Ite *domum*; *Go yee home.*

5. Proper Names are put in the Ablative caſe, if the Verb ſignifie motion *from* or *by a place*: as, Diſceſſit Londino; *Hee departed from London.* Profectus eſt Londino (*vel* per Londinum) Cantabrigiam; *Hee went by London to Cambridg.* Domus *and* rus bee likewiſe ſo uſed: *as*, Abiit Domo; *Hee went from home.* Rure reverſus eſt; *Hee returned out of the Countrey.*

## ¶ The Conſtruction of Verbs Imperſonals.

1. INtereſt, refert, and eſt for intereſt, require a Genitive Caſe of all Caſual Words, except meâ, tuâ, ſuâ, noſtrâ, veſtrâ and cujâ: *as*, Intereſt omnium rectè agere: *It concern's all men to do rightly.*

Meâ,

Meâ parvi, Johannis verò multum refert: *It concern's mee little, but John very much.*

2. **Som Impersonals require a Dative case:** *as*, Libet, licet, placet, diſplicet, **and the like:** *as*, peccare nemini licet: *It is lawfull for no man to ſin.*

3. **Som will have an Accuſative case onely:** *as*, Juvat, decet, delectat, oportet: *as*, Uxorem ædes curare decet: *It becometh a wife to look after the houſ.*

5. **Som an Accuſative with a Preposition:** *as*, Attinet, pertinet, ſpectat,: *as*, Spectat ad omnes bene vivere; *It belong's to all men to live well.*

5. **Som will have an Accuſative with a Genitive:** *as*, Pœnitet, tædet, miſeret, pudet, piget: *as*, Petrum peccati pœnitet; *It repent's Peter of his ſin.* Me civitatis tædet; *I am weary of the City.*

6. **A Verb Impersonal of the Paſſive voice hath like Case as other verbs paſſives have:** *as*, ab hoſtibus conſtanter pugnatur; *The enemies fight continually.* **Yet many times the Case is not expreſſed but underſtood:** *as*, Maximâ vi certatur; *ſubaudi*, ab illis: *They contend with great ſtrength.*

## ¶ The Conſtruction of Participles.

1. **Participles govern ſuch Cases as the Verbs they com of:** *as*, Fruiturus amicis, *Like to enjoy his friends.* Tendens ad ſidera palmas; *Holding up his hands towards Heaven.*

2. **Participles when they bee changed into Nouns, will have a Genitive case:** *as*, Fugitans litium; *Shunning contention.* Cupientiſſius tuî; *Moſt deſirous of thee.*

3. Exoſus,

3. Exoſus, peroſus, and pertæſus, when they ſignifie actively, require an Accuſative caſe: paſſively, a Dative: *as*, exoſus ſævitiam *Hating cruelty*. Exoſus Deo & ſanctis; *Hated of God and good men.*

4. Natus, prognatus, ſatus, cretus, creatus, ortus, editus, will have an Ablative Caſe: *as*, bona, bonis prognata parentibus; *A good woman, born of good parents.*

## ¶ The Conſtruction of Adverbs.

1. EN and Ecce, beeing Adverbs of Shewing, govern a Nominative Caſe, ſeldom an Accuſative: But beeing adverbs of Upbraiding, an Accuſative onely: *as*, En Priamus; *Behold Priamus.* En habitum: *See his garb.*

2. Certain Adverbs of quantity, time and place, will have a Genitive Caſe: *as*, Abunde fabularum audivimus; *Wee have heard abundance of tales.* Affatim pecuniæ; *Money enough* Tunc temporis; *That time.* Quò terrarum abiit? *Whither is hee gon?*

3 Adverbs derived of Nouns that govern a Dative caſe, govern likewiſe the ſame caſe: *as*, Venit obviàm illi; *Hee came to meet him.* Canit ſimiliter huic; *Hee ſing's like him.* Sibi inutiliter vivit; *Hee live's unprofitably to himſelf.* Theſe Datives bee uſed adverbially: *as*, Tempori, luci, veſperi: *as*, Tempori ſurgendum; *Wee muſt riſe betime.* Veſperi cubandum; *Wee muſt go to bed at even*: Luci laborandum: *Wee muſt labor by day*

4. Certain Adverbs will have an Accuſative caſe of the prepoſition that they com of: *as*, Propiùs urbem; *Neerer the city.* Proximè Hiſpaniam, *Next to Spain.*

5. Prepoſitions ſet without a Caſe, or elſe

forming the degrees of Comparison bee changed into Adverbs

Of Adverbs which govern Moods ſee the Latine Syntaxis.

## ¶ The Conſtruction of Conjunctions.

1. COnjunctions Copulatives and disjunctives, with theſe four, quàm, niſi, præterquam, an, do commonly couple like caſes in Nouns, and like Moods and Tenſes in Verbs: *as* Xenophon & Plato fuere æquales; *Xenophon and Plato were equals.* Petrus & Joannes precabantur & docebant in templo, *Peter and John did pray and preach in the temple.*

2. Somtimes they join divers Caſes, and divers Tenſes, *as*, Vixi Romæ & Venetiis, *I liv'd at Rome and Venice.* Tibi gratias ago, agámque dum vivo: *I give you thanks, and I will give you thanks whilſt I live.*

3. Cùm, tum, and tum doubled, couple like Caſes: *as*, Amplectitur cùm eruditos omnes, tum imprimis Marcellum: *Hee embraceth all learned men, but eſpecially Marcellus.* Odit tum literas, tum virtutem, *Hee hateth both learning and virtue.*

## ¶ Of Prepoſitions.

1. SOmtime a Prepoſition is not expreſſed, but underſtood, and the Caſual word nevertheleſs put in the Ablative Caſe: *as*, Habeo te loco parentis, *i. e.* in loco, *I eſteem you in ſtead of a father.*

2. A Verb compounded with a Prepoſition, ſomtimes require's the Caſe of the prepoſition that it is compounded withall; *as*, Prætereo te inſalutatum: *I paſs by thee unſaluted.* Decedo magiſtratu: *I go out of my office.*

Of

## ¶ Of Interjections.

1. Ô **An Interjection of Exclamation, requires a Nominative, Accusative, and Vocative case:** *as*, ô festus dies ! *ô gladsom day* ! ô fortunatos agricolas *! ô happy husbandmen* ! ô formose puer ! *ô fair boy* !

2. Hei **and** Væ a Dative : *as*, Væ tibi, *Wo to thee.*

3. Prô, proh, ah **and** vah, **an Accusative, and a Vocative :** as Prô fidem ! *ô the faith !*

4. Hem **and** Apage **an Accusative :** as, hem astutias *! Fie upon craft.* Apage istiusmodi salutem : *Away with such Complements* !

5. Heu **a Nominative, Dative, and Accusative :** Heu pietas ! *Alas the Godliness* ! Heu stirpem invisam ! *Oh the hated stock* ! heu misero mihi ! *alas for mee poor man.*

6. **Interjections are often put absolutely without a Case :** *as* Quæ ( malum ! ) Dementia *? What madness is this with a mischief.* **And sometimes they are understood** : *as* Facinus indignum *!* for ô facinus indignum ! *ô the base pranck.*

# A brief Explanation of the Rules in *Propria quæ Maribus*, and *Quæ Genus*, concerning Nouns; and of *As in Præsenti*, concerning Verbs: The *Declining* and *Conjugating* whereof, the young Scholar may learn in the *INDEX* following; where every word comprehended in those Rules is Alphabetically set down.

N. B. THE Rudiments teach you, that a word of the Masculine Gender is declined with this Article Hic, the Feminine with Hæc, the Neuter with Hoc: as, Hic Vir; Hæc Mulier; Hoc Regnum: But they give you not the Reason, why it is of this, or that Gender; but lead you to the Rules at Propria quæ maribus, &c. The Use whereof is, to teach you to know what Gender a Noun is of, and the Reason why it is so, and not otherwise.

THe Rules at As in præsenti, &c. serv to tell you the Preterperfect Tenses, and the Supines of Verbs; which must bee declined according to the Examples of the Four Congugations in the Rudiments.

And as you learn in the Rudiments, that there bee two sorts of Nouns, viz. Substantive and Adjective:

jective: ſo, according to the ſame Method; I. You have Rules for Subſtantives, beginning at *Propria quæ maribus, &c.* II. For Adjectives, beginning at *Adjectiva unam, &c.*

Again, as in the Rudiments, a Noun-ſubſtantive is either Proper, or Common; ſo, I. You have Rules for Proper Names: beginning at *Propria quæ maribus, &c.* II. For Common, beginning at *Appellativa Arborum.*

Proper names are either { Maſculine, or Feminine.

¶ *Propria quæ maribus, &c.* i.e.

Proper Names that belong to the Male-kinde, are of the Maſculine Gender: and they are of Five ſorts. I. the names *Heathenish Gods*; *as*, Mars, Bacchus, Apollo. II. *of Men*; *as*, Cato, Virgilius. III. *of Rivers*; *as*, Tibris, Orontes. IV. *of Months*; *as*, October. V. *of Windes*; *as*, Libs, Notus, Auſter.

¶ *Propria fœmineum, &c.* i.e.

Proper Names, which belong to the Female-kinde, are of the Feminine Gender: and they are of Five ſorts. I. *of Heathenish Goddeſſes*; *as*, Juno, Venus. II. *of women*; *as*, Anna, Philotis. III. *of Cities*, *as* Elis, Opus. IV. *of Countries*, *as* Græcia, Perſis. V. *of Islands*, *as* Creta, Britannia, Cyprus.

Som Names of Cities are excepted, *as* Agragas, *maſc.* Argos, Tybur, Præneſte, *neut.* and Anxur, both *maſc.* and *neut.*

¶ *Appellativa arborum, &c.* i.e.

The Common names of Trees are of the Feminine Gender, *as* Alnus, cuprellus, cedrus. Except pinus

pinus *and* Oleaſter, of the *Maſc. and* ſiler, ſuber, thus. robur *and* acer of the *Neut.*

¶ *Sunt etiam volucrum*, &c. i. e.

The Common Names of 1 Birds: 2 wilde Beaſts: 3 and Fiſhes are of the Epicene Gender, *as* Paſſer, hirundo, tigris, vulpes, oſtrea, cetus.

¶ *Omne quod exit in* um, &c. i.e.

All Nouns that end in um, whether Greek or Latine, proper or common, and a Noun undeclined are of the Neuter Gender: *as* Londinum, Eboracum, regnum; except Proper names of women, according to the Rule of Deſpauterius,

Um *neutrum ponas, hominum ſi propria tollas.*

N.B. The Genders of Nouns are better known by the Genitive caſe; *according to the Three* Special Rules.

## There bee Three Special Rules, thus diſtinguiſhed.

I. Prima non creſcit omnino: *i.e.* The firſt doth not increaſe at all.

II. Secunda creſcit acuté: *i.e.* The Second encreaſe's Long.

III. Tertia creſcit graviter: *i.e.* Third encreaſeth Short.

## I. Special Rule.

¶ *Nomen non creſcens*, &c. *i.e.*

A Noun that doth not encreaſe in the Genitive caſe, is of the Feminine Gender: *as*, Caro, carnis; nubes, nubis; capra, capræ.

*N.* B. Non creſcere in Genitivo, eſt pares habere Syllabas in Nominativo ac in Genitivo. *i.e. Not To encreaſ,* **is to have like Syllables in the Nominative and the Genitive:** *as* caro, carnis.

Creſcere, eſt plures habere ſyllabas in Genitivo quàm in Nominativo. *i.e. To encreaſ,* **is to have more Syllables in the Genitive than in the Nominative:** *as*, pietas, pietátis.

¶ *Maſcula Nomina in* a, &c. *i.e.*

**Nouns in a, ſignifying the Offices of men, are excepted from the firſt Special Rule, though they do not encreaſ, and are Maſculine;** *as* Scriba, aſſecla, &c.

2. **Nouns ending in a, which are derived of** Greek **nouns of the firſt Declenſion, ending in** as, **or** es: *as* Satrapas, Satrapa: athletes, athleta.

3. **Likewiſe theſe words, not encreaſing, are of the maſculine gender:** *as* Verres, natalis, aqualis: **words compounded of** As, *as* centuſſis; lienis, orbis, &c.

4. **Words ending in** er, **in** os, *and* us, **not encreaſing, are of the maſculine gender:** *as* Venter, logos, annus. **Except** Mater, humus, domus, colus, ficus, acus, porticus, ſocrus, nurus, manus, idus, anus, vannus: **and** Greek **words, which change** os **in** Greek, **into** us **in** Latine: *as* papyrus, antidotus, &c.

¶ *Neutrum nomen in* e, &c. *i.e.*

**Nouns that end in** e, **making** is **in the Genitive caſe: Nouns that end in** on **or** um, **not encreaſing:** *as* Mare, rete, barbiton, ovum: **likewiſe,** Hippomanes, caco-

cacoëthes, virus, pelagus, are of the neuter Gender. But Vulgus is of the Masculine and neuter.

¶ *Incerti generis* &c. *i e.*

These words, not encreasing, are of the doubtfull Gender: *as* Talpa, dama, canalis *&c.*

¶ *Compositum à verbo* &c. *i e.*

A Noun ending in a, compounded of a Verb, not increasing, is of the common of two: *as* Grajugena, agricola, advena: and so likewise Senex, auriga, *&c.*

## II. Special Rule.

¶ *Nomen crescentis penultima si Gentivi Syllaba acuta sonat*, &c. *i.e.*

A Noun, whose last Syllable but one encreaseth long in the Gentive case, is of the Feminine Gender.

*N.B.* Acutè crescere, est penultimam acúere, vel elevare, vel attollere in pronunciando: *i. e.* To encrease long, is to lift up the last syllable but one in pronouncing, or to pronounce it sharp: *as* virtus, virtútis; pietas, pietátis.

¶ *Masculà dicuntur monosyllaba* &c. *i. e.*

These Nouns of one syllable, encreasing long, are of the Masculine Gender: *as* Sal, sol, *&c.*

2. Nouns of many syllables, ending in n: *as*, Acarnan, lichen, delphin.

3. Nouns ending in o, signifying a body: *as*, leo, curculio: and likewise, senio, ternio, sermo.

4. Nouns

4. Nouns ending in er, or, and os, encreasing long: *as* Crater, conditor, Heros.

So torrens, *&c.* many ending in dens: *as* bidens: so all other nouns in that Rule: except Syren, mulier, soror, uxor: which are of the feminine Gender. But mulier belongs to the Third Special Rule, because it encreases short.

¶ *Sunt neutralia & hæc monosyllaba* &c., *i.e.*

These nouns, encreasing long, are of the neuter gender: *as* mel, fel, &c—— and nouns of more syllables, which end in al and ar: *as* capital, laquear. Halec is of the feminine and neut. in the singular Number, and of the feminine onely in the Plural.

¶ *Sunt dubia hæc Python*, &c. *i.e.*

These nouns, encreasing long, are of the doubtfull gender: Python, scrobs, *&c.*

¶ *Sunt commune, parens*, &c. *i.e.*

These nouns, encreasing long, are of the Commune of two genders: *as* parens, *&c.*

## III. Special Rule.

¶ *Nomen crescentis penultima si Genitivi*
*Sit Gravis*, &c. *i.e.*

A Noun, whose last syllable but one encreaseth short in the Genitive, is of the Masculine Gender.

*N. B.* Crescere graviter, est deprimere penultimam in pronunciando: *i.e.* To encrease short [or flat] is to press down the last syllable save One in pronouncing: *as* Sanguis, sanguĭnis.

¶ *Ex-*

¶ *Fœminei generis sit hyperdisyllabon*, &c. *i.e.*

Nouns of more than two syllables ending in do, making dinis in the Genitive case; and in go, making ginis, encreasing short, are of the fem. gender: dulcedo, ——dĭnis: compago, ——gĭnis: so likewise virgo, *&c.*

2. Greek words which end in as, or is: *as*, Lampas, iaspis: so cassis, cuspis, pecus, ũdis; forfex, *&c.*

*Jungenda his* mulier, *propriâ si classe locabis.*

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¶ *Est neutrale genus*, &c. *i.e.*

Nouns signifying a thing without life, encreasing short, and ending either in a, en, ar, ur, us, or put, are the neuter gender: *as*, Problema, omen, jubar, jecur, onus, occiput: yet pecten and furfur are masculines.

So, likewise cadaver, and the rest in that Rule.

¶ *Sunt dubii generis* &c. *i.e.*

These Nouns, encreasing short, are of the Doubtfull gender: *as* cardo *&c.*

¶ *Communis generis sunt ista* &c. *i.e.*

These Nouns, encreasing short, are of the Commune of two: *as* vigil, pugil *&c.*

## Rules for Adjectives.

¶ *Adjectiva unam* &c. i.e.

Adjectives that have but one Termination, are of all three Genders: *as*, hic, hæc & hoc Felix, audax.

¶ *Sub*

¶ *Sub gemina ſi voce cadant* &c. *i.e.*

If Adjectives, have two terminations, the firſt Termination is the Commune of two: the ſecond, the neuter: *as* Hic & hæc omnis, & hoc omne.

¶ *At ſi tres variant voces* &c. *i.e.*

If an Adjective hath three terminations; the firſt is the maſculine Gender; the Second, the feminine; the Third, the neuter: *as* bonus, na, num.

¶ *At ſunt quæ flexu* &c. *i.e.*

There are words, which are Adjectives by nature and uſe; and yet are declined like Subſtentives with two articles: *as* pauper, puber *&c.* though ſom of them are found in the neuter Gender.

¶ *Hæc proprium quendam* &c. *i.e.*

Theſe Adjectives have a peculiar manner of declineing, differing from the common form: *as* campeſter, volucer *&c.*—— See them ſeverally in the Index.

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Quæ

# *Quæ Genus* explained.

¶ *Quæ genus aut flexum &c. i.e.*

Eteroclits [ *i. e.* words of another manner of declining; or words declined otherwise than the ordinary manner ] are of three sorts:

I. Variantia genus, aut flexum: *i. e.* Such as varie their Gender, or Declension.

II. Defectiva: *i.e.* Such as want som Case or Number.

III. Redundantia: *i.e.* Such as abound; or have overmuch.

## I. VARIANTIA GENUS.

¶ *Hæc genus ac partim &c.——i e.*

These two words Pergamus and Supellex are feminine singular: neuter plural.

¶ *Dat prior his numerus &c——i.e.*

These words, Rastrum, frænum, filum, and capistrum, are of the Neut. gen. in the singular Numb. Masc. and neut. plural.

But Cœlum and Argos are neut. in the singular: masculine onely in the plural.

Nun-

Nundinum, epulum, and Balneum, are neuters in the ſing. numb. feminines onely in the plural: but *Juvenal* hath Balnea.

¶ *Hæc maribus dantur* &c. *i.e.*

These Nouns are maſculines ſingular; neuters plural: *as* Mænalus, Dindymus, Iſmarus, Tartarus, Taygetus, Tænarus, Maſſicus, Gargarus.

But Sibilus, jocus, locus, and Avernus, are maſculines in the ſingular: maſculines and neuters in the plural.

## II. DEFECTIVA.

¶ *Quæ nullum variant caſum* &c. *i.e.*

These words are Aptotes, which vary or change no caſe: *as* fas, nîl, nihil, inſtar: alſo many ending in u or i: *as* cornu, genu, gummi, frugi: ſo likewiſe Tempe of the plural numb. undeclined: ſo tot and quot; and all numbers, from three to an hundred: *as* quatuor, quinque, ſex *&c.* ——

¶ *Eſtque Monoptoton* &c. *i.e.*

These words are Monopteres, which have but one caſe onely: *as* noctu, naru, juſſu, injuſſu, aſtu. permiſſu. But aſtus is read in the plur. and inficias onely in the Accuſative caſe plur.

¶ *Sunt Diptota* &c *i.e.*

These words are Diptotes, which are declined with two caſes onely: *as* fors, forte; ſpontis, ſponte: plus, pluris: repetundarum, repetundis: jugeris, jugere: verberis, verbere: ſuppetiæ, ſuppetias: tantundem, tantidem: impetis, impete: whereof four

four have the plural number in all cases: *viz.* Verberis, vicem, plus, and jugere.

¶ *Tres quibus inflectis casus &c. i.e.*

These words are Triptotes, which are declined in three cases onely: *as* Precis, precem, prece: opis, opem, ope: But frugis and ditionis seem to want the Nom. case. Vis want's onely the Dative case sing. But all have the plur. Num. whole.

¶ *Quæ referunt &c. i.e.*

These Nouns want the Vocative case: *viz.* 1. Relatives; *as* qui: 2. Interrogatives; *as* ecquis: 3. Distributives; *as* nullus, neuter, omnis: 4. Indefinites; *as* quilibet, alter: 5. All Pronouns, except four, noster, nostras, meus, and tu.

¶ *Propria cuncta notes &c. i.e.*

All proper names (becaus they signifie but one, and no more) want the plural number: *as* Mars, Cato *&c.*——— and other things comprehended in this distick, *viz.*

1, Propria. 2. Virtutes. 3. Artes. 4. Pensa. 5. Uda. 6. Figura.
7. Morbi. 8. Herbæ. 9. Vitia 10 Ætates. 11. Frumenta. 12. Metalla.

*as* 1 Guilielmus, Thomas: 2 prudentia, justitia: 3 Grammanica, Logica: 4 Piper, saccharum: 5 Aromatica: 6 Metaphora, Synedoche: 7 Cephalalgia, podagra: 8 amaranthus, amaracus: 9 Desidia, avaritia: 10 juventa, Senectus: 11 triticum; 12 aurum, ferrum.

¶ *Hordea,*

¶ *Hordea, farra, forum.* &c. *i.e.*

These words of the neuter gender, have three like cases in the plural Numb. *viz.* Nom. Accus. and Voc. *as* Hordeum, far, forum *&c*——

*Hordea, farra, forum, mel, mulsum, defruta, thúsque,*
*Jus, mare, rus, vinúmque, os —oris dans genitivo*
*Tres tantùm similes voces pluralia servant.*

¶ *Hesperus, & vesper* &c. *i.e.*

These masculines singul. want the plural: *viz.* Hesperus, vesper, pontus, limus, fimus, penus, sanguis, æther, nemo.

¶ *Singula fœminei generis* &c. *i.e.*

These feminines singular want the plural: *as* pubes, salus, talio, indoles *&c*——

But Soboles and labes, and all words of the fift Declension have three like cases in the plural, *viz.* the Nom accus voc. except res, species, facies, acies, and dies, which have the plural whole.

¶ *Nec licet his neutris* &c. *i.e.*

These Neuters singul. want the plural: *as* Delicium, senium *&c.*

¶ *Mascula sunt tantùm* &c. *i.e.*

These Masculines want the singular number; *as* Manes, majores *&c.*

¶ *Hæc sunt fœminei generis* &c. *i.e.*

These feminines want the singular Number: *as* Exuviæ, phaleræ *&c.*

¶ Rariùs

¶ *Rariùs hæc primo* &c. *i.e.*

**These Neuters want the singular Number**: *as* Mœnia, tesqua *&c.*

## III. Redundantia.

¶ *Hæc quasi luxuriant* &c. *i.e.*

**These words have divers Terminations, Declining and Gender**: *as* clypeus, clypeum *&c.*

¶ *Sed tibi præterea* &c. *i.e.*

**Certain** Greek **words from their accusative case create a new nominative**: *as*;

Panther ——ēris: *Acc.* Panthēra: *Nom.* Panthēra; æ.
Crater ——ēris: *Acc.* cratēra: *Nom.* cratēra; æ.
Cassis ——ĭdis: *Acc.* cassĭda: *Nom.* cassĭda; æ.
Æther ——ĕris: *Acc.* æthĕra: *Nom.* æthĕra; æ.

¶ *Vertitur his rectus* &c. *i.e.*

**These words** varie **the termination of the Nominative case**; but **keep the same signification and gender**: *as* Gibbus, i: **and** gibber ——ĕris; **masculine**; &c.

¶ *Hæc simul & quarti* &c. *i.e.*

**These words are of the second and fourth Declension**: *as* Laurus; i, **and** ûs; *&c.*

¶ *Et quæ luxuriant* &c. *i.e.*

**There bee many Adjectives** *redundant*: **but especially those that are derived of these words**; Arma, jugum &c—— *as* **of** Arma, ōrum **cometh** inermus,

mus, a, um: and inermis, me. Of jugum; bijugus, a, um; and bijugis, e: multijugus, a, um; and multigugis, e. Of Nervus, i; enervus, a, um: and enervis, e. Of ſomnus, i; inſomnus, a, um; and inſomnis, e.; and ſemiſomnis; and us, a, um. Of clivus, i; acclivus, a, um; and acclivis, e: declivis; proclivis. Of animus, i; æquanimus; and æquanimis: exanimus, and exanimis: inanimus, and is; puſillanimus, and is; unanimus, and is. Of limus, i; illimus, and illimis: ſublimus; and ſublimis. Of frenum, i; effrenus, and effrenis. Of Cera; ſincerus. Of bacillum, imbecillus, vel imbecillis.

As

# As *in præſenti* explained.

¶ As *in præſenti* &c. *i.e.*

Verbs of the firſt Conjugation, having the Termination As in the Preſent Tenſ, make avi in the Preterperfect Tenſ: *as* no ——nas, navi: vocito, as, avi: Except lavo, as, lavi ( not lavavi ) juvo, as, juvi *&c.*

¶ Es *in præſenti* &c. *i.e.*

Verbs of the ſecond Congugation, having Es in the preſent tenſ, make uï in the preterperfect tenſ; *as* Nigreo, nigres, nigrui: Except jubeo, es, juſſi *&c.* and all other excepted in that Rule: for which look the *Index*.

¶ *Tertia præteritum* &c. *i.e.*

Verbs of the third Conjugation, form their preterperfect tenſ according to the termination of the preſent tenſ; *as*;

Bo the termination in the preſent tenſ. make's Bi in the preterperfect tenſ: *as* Lambo bi: except ſcribo ſcripſi; nubo nupſi; and cumbo cubui.

Co is mave ci: *as* vinco vici: except pa co which make's peperci and parſi; dico dixi; duco duxi.

**Do is made** di : *as* mando di : **But** ſcindo **make's** ſcidi ; findo fidi ; fundo fudi ; tundo tutũdi ; pẽdo pependi ; tendo tetendi ; pedo pepẽdi ; cado cecĭdi ; cædo cecīdi ; cedo ceſſi ; vado vaſi ; rado raſi ; lædo læſi ; ludo luſi ; divido diviſi ; trudo truſi ; claudo clauſi ; plaudo plauſi ; rodo roſi.

**Go is made** xi : *as* jungo junxi : **But if r bee ſet before** go, **then it is made** ſi : *as* ſpargo ſparſi : **But theſe words ending in go make** gi : lego legi ; ago egi ; tango tetĭgi ; pungo punxi **and** pupugi ; frango fregi ; pango pepigi ; pango pegi ; pango panxi.

**Ho is made** xi : *as* tráho traxi : veho vexi.

**Lo is made** uĭ : *as* colo coluĭ : **But** pſallo **and** ſallo **make** ſalli ; vello velli **and** vulſi ; fallo fefelli ; cello ceculi ; pello pepuli.

**Mo is made** uĭ : *as* vomo vomui : **But** emo **make's** emi ; como compſi ; promo prompſi ; demo dempſi ; ſumo ſumpſi ; premo preſſi.

**No is made** vi : *as* ſino ſivi : **except** temno tempſi ; ſterno ſtravi ; ſperno ſprevi ; cerno crevi ; gigno genui ; pono poſui ; cano cecĭni.

**Po is made** pſi : *as* ſcalpo ſcalpſi : **except** rumpo rupi ; ſtrepo ſtrepui ; crepo crepui.

**Quo is made** qui : *as* linquo liqui : **except** coquo coxi.

**Ro is made** vi : *as* ſero ( pro planto & ſemino ) ſevi ; ſero ( pro ordino ) ſeruĭ ; verro verri & verſi ; uro uſſi ; gero geſſi ; quæro quæſivi ; tero trivi ; curro cucurri.

**So makes** ſivi : *as* accerſo accerſivi ; arceſſo, inceſſo, lacēſſo, ſivi : capeſſo capeſſi **and** capeſſivi ; faceſſo faceſſi ; viſo viſi : **but** pinſo ſui.

**Sco makes** vi : *as* paſco pavi : poſco popoſci ; diſco didici ; quiniſco quexi.

**To is made** ti : *as* verto verti ; **but** ſiſto ( pro facio ſtare )

ſtare ) make's ſtiti ; mitto miſi ; peto petivi ( *Syn.* petii ) ſterto ſtertui ; meto meſſui.

Ecto make's exi : *as* flecto flexi ; pecto pexi and pexui ; necto nexi and nexui.

Vo make's vi : *as* volvo volvi ; except vivo vixi ; nexo nexui ; and texo texui.

Cio make's ci : *as* facio feci ; jacio jeci ; old verb lacio lexi ; ſpecio ſpexi.

Dio make's di : *as* fodio fodi.

Gio make's gi : *as* fugio fugi.

Pio make's pi : *as* capio cepi : except cupío cupivi ; rapio rapui ; ſapio ſapui and ſapivi.

Rio makes ri : *as*, pario peperi.

Tio make's ſi : *as* quatio quaſſi.

uo mak'es ui : *as* ſtatuo ſtatui ; pluo plui or pluvi ; ſtruo ſtruxi ; fluo fluxi.

¶ *Quarta dat* is, ivi ; *&c. i.e.*

VErbs of the fourth Conjugation, having is in the preſent tenſ, making ivi in the preterfect tenſ : *as* ſcio, ſcis, ſcivi : except venio veni ; cambio campſi ; raucio rauſi *&c.*

¶ *Præteritum dat idem* &c. *i.e.*

The Compound Verb hath the ſame preterperfect tenſ with the ſimple Verb : *as* doceo docui ; edoceo edocui.

But the ſyllable which is doubled in the preterperfect tenſ of the ſimple verb, is not doubled in the compound : *as* ſpondeo ſpopondi ; reſpondeo reſpondi ; not reſpopondi ; except præcurro præcucurri ; excurro excucurri ; repungo repupugi and repunxi : and the compounds of Do, diſco, ſto, and poſco ; *as* peſſundo peſſundedi ; dediſco dedidici ; perſto perſtiti ; depoſco depopoſci.

When Plico is compounded with ſub or a Noun, it

make's avi : *as*, ſupplico ſupplicavi ; multiplico, avi: But applico, complico, replico, and explico make ui or avi.

Though Oleo make's olui : Yet the Compounds thereof will rather make olevi: but redoleo make's redolui, and ſuboleo ſubolui.

The compounds of Pungo make punxi : *as* compungo, diſpungo, expungo, interpungo : only repungo make's repupugi and repunxi.

The compounds of Do, when they are of the third Conjugation, make didi, not dedi : *as* addo addidi, credo credidi, *&c.*——— only abſcondo make's abſcondi.

The compounds of Sto make ſtiti : *as* conſto, as, conſtiti ; obſto, as,, ſtiti ; præſto, as, ſtiti *&c.*

¶ *Verba hæc ſimplicia* &c. *i.e.*

These Verbs damno, lacto *&c.* if they bee compounded, change their firſt Vowel into e : *as* damno *condemno*, lacto *illecto*, ſacro *conſecro*, fallo *refello*, arceo *coërceo*, tracto *detrecto*, fatiſcor *defetiſcor*, partio *impertio*, carpo *decerpo*, patro *perpetro*, ſcando *aſcendo*, *deſcendo* ; ſpargo *inſpergo*, pario *comperio*, *comperi* ; *reperio reperi*, *aperio aperui*, *operio operui*.

The compounds of Paſco keep the Preterperfect tenſ of the ſimple Verb : *as* epaſco, depaſco : except compeſco, ui ; and diſpeſco, ui.

¶ *Hæc*, *habeo*, *lateo* &c *i.e.*

These Verbs compounded change the firſt Vowel into i : as *habeo* inhibeo, cohibeo (except poſthabeo and antehabeo ) *lateo* deliteo, *ſalio* inſilio, deſilio, reſilio ; *ſtatuo* conſtituo, reſtituo ; *cado* occĭdo, recĭdo : *lædo* illĭdo, collĭdo ; *pango pegi*, compingo, impingo ; *cano* concino, *quæro* inquiro, *cædo* incido, con-

concido; *tango* contingo; *egeo* indigeo, *tenco* contineo, detineo, retineo; *taceo* conticeo, reticeo; *sapio* insipio, desipio; *Rapio* eripio, corripio.

2. The compounds of Cano make the preterperfect Tens in ui: as *concino concinui.*

3. The Compounds of Placeo change the first vowel into i: except *complaceo* and *perplaceo.*

4. These four compounds of pango pegi change not the first vowel: as *Depango, oppango. circumpango, repango.*

5 These four Compounds of Maneo mansi, change the first vowel into i, and form their Preterperfect tens in minui: as *præmineo præminui, emineo eminui, promineo prominui, immineo imminui*: Other Compounds of maneo keep the Form of the simple verb: as *permaneo permansi.*

6. The compounds of Scalpo, calco, salto change a into u: as *exculpo, inculco, resulto.*

7. The compounds of claudo, quatio, lavo, cast away a: as *occludo, excludo; percutio, excutio; proluo, diluo.*

¶ *Hæc si componas* &c. *i.e*

These Verbs, Ago, emo, sedeo *&c.* being compounded, change the first vowel of the Present tens into i: but not of the Preterperfect tens: as of Ago egi, *exigo* ——*egi*; of emo emi, *redimo redemi*; of sedeo sedi, *considco* ——*edi*; of rego, *arrigo, corrigo, dirigo, erigo* ——*rexi*; of frango, *confringo, refringo* ——*egi*; of capio cepi, *incipio* ——*epi, concipio* ——*epi*; of jacio jeci, *conjicio* ——*ēci*; of lacio lexi, *allicio* ——*exi*; of specio spexi, *despicio* ——*exi*; of premo pressi, *opprimo oppressi.*

But *Perago* and *satago* are declined like the simple verb ago.

*Dego* and *cõgo* compounded of Ago: and *pergo* and *ſurgo* compounded of rego, caſt away the middle ſyllable; and for deago and coago, wee ſay *dego* and *cõgo* —*ẽgi*; for perrego and ſurrego, wee ſay, *pergo* and *ſurgo*, *perrexi* and *ſurrexi*.

Facio, compounded with a prepoſition, change's the firſt vowel into i: otherwiſe not: as *afficio*, *conficio*, *deficio*, *efficio*, *inficio*, *interficio*, *officio*, *perficio*, *præficio*, *proficio*, *reficio*: *Benefacio*, *malefacio*, *olfacio*, *calfacio* &c.

Lego, compounded with re, ſe, per, præ, ſub, trans, keep's e in the Preſent tenſ: as *relego*, *perlego*, *prælego*, *ſublego*, *tranſlego*: the reſt of the compounds of lego change the firſt vowel into i: as *colligo*, *deligo*, *eligo*, *diligo*, *intelligo*, *negligo*, *ſeligo*: whereof *diligo*, *intelligo*, and *negligo* make *lexi*: the reſt *legi*.

¶ *Nunc ex præterito* &c. *i e.*

The Supine is formed of the preterperfect tenſ; by changing the termination into the termination of the Supine: as,

Bi the termination in the preterperfect tenſ make's tum in the Supine: as of bibo bibi, the Supine is bibitum.

Ci is made ctum: as Vinco vici victum, ico ici ictum, facio feci factum, jacio jeci jactum.

Di is made ſum: as video viſi viſum: and ſom double ll: as pando pandi paſſum, ſedeo ſedi ſeſſum, ſcindo ſcidi ſciſſum, findo fidi fiſſum, fodio fodi foſſum.

N. B. But the ſyllable which is doubled in the preterperfect tenſ is not doubled in the Supines: as Tondeo totondi tonſum; cædo cecîdi cæſum, cado cecĭdi caſum, tendo tetendi tenſum and tentum, tundo tutudi tunſum, pedo pepẽdi peditum, do dedi datum.

Gi is made ctum: *as* Lego legi lectum, pango pegi and pepigi pactum, frango fregi fractum, tango tetigi tactum, ago egi actum, pungo pupugi punctum, fugio fugi fugitum.

Li is made ſum: *as* ſallo ſalli ſalſum, pello pepuli pulſum, cello ceculi culſum, fallo fefelli falſum, vello, velli and vulſi, vulſum; fero tuli latum.

Mi, ni, pi, qui, are made tum: *as* emo emi emptum, venio veni ventum, cano cecini cantum, capio cepi captum, cœpio cœpi cœptum, rumpo rupi ruptum, linquo liqui lictum.

Ri is made ſum: *as* Verro verri verſum, pario peperi partum.

Si is made ſum: *as* Viſo viſi viſum, mitto miſi miſſum, fulcio fulſi fultum, haurio hauſi hauſtum, ſarcio ſarſi ſartum, farcio farſi fartum, uro uſſi uſtum, gero geſſi geſtum, torqueo torſi tortum & torſum, indulgeo indulſi indultum & indulſum.

Pſi is made tum: *as* ſcribo ſcripſi ſcriptum, cambio campſi campſum.

Ti is made tum: *as* Sto ſteti ſtatum, ſiſto ſtiti ſtatum, verto verti verſum.

Vi is made tum: *as* flo flavi flatum, paſco pavi paſtum, lavo lavi lotum, lautum and lavatum, poto potavi potum and potatum, faveo favi fautum, caveo cavi cautum, ſero ſevi ſatum, lino lini livi litum, ſolvo ſolvi ſolutum, volvo volvi volutum, ſingultio ſingultivi ſingultum: venio venivi venum, ſepelio ſepelivi ſepultum.

Ui make's itum: *as* domo domui domitum, except exuo exui exutum, induo indui indutum, ruo rui ruitum, ſeco ſecui ſectũ, neco necui nectum, frico fricui fricum, miſceo miſcui miſtum, amicio amicui amictum, torreo torrui toſtum, doceo docui doctum, teneo tenui tentum, conſulo conſului conſultum, alo alui alitum and altum, ſalio ſalui ſaltum, colo

colui

colui cultum, occulo occului occultum, pinſo pinſui piſtum, rapio rapui raptum, ſero ſerui ſertum, texo texui textum.

But theſe Verbs change ui into ſum: as Cenſeo cenſui cenſum, cello cellui celſum, meto meſſui meſſum, nexo nexui nexum, pexo pexui pexum, pateo patui paſſum, careo carui caſſum and caritum.

Xi is made ctum: as vincio Vinxi vinctum: But five caſt away n: as fingo finxi fictum, mingo minxi mictum, pingo pinxi pictum, ſtringo ſtrinxi ſtrictum, ringo rinxi rictum.

Theſe four verbs make xum, *viz.* Flecto flexi flexum, plecto plexi plexum, figo fixi fixum, fluo fluxi fluxum.

¶ *Compoſitum ut ſimplex &c. i.e.*

The Supine of the compound Verb is formed as the Supine of the ſimple Verb: as Voco vocavi atum: ſo *invoco invocavi invocatum*; doceo docui doctum, *edoceo edocui edoctum.*

Yet ſom compound Supines have not the ſame ſyllable which the ſimple have: for of tundo tutudi *tunſum*, the compounds make *tuſum*; as, *contundo contudi contuſum*; *pertundo pertudi pertuſum*; of ruo rui *ruitum*, the compounds make *rutum*: as *corruo corrui corrutum*; *eruo erui erutum*: of ſalio ſalui *ſaltum*, the compounds make *ſultum*: as *inſilio inſilui inſultum*: of ſero ſevi *ſatum*, the compounds make *ſitum*: as *inſero inſevi inſitum*; *conſero conſevi conſitum.*

Theſe Supines captum, factum. *&c* change a into e, when they are compounded: as, of capio cepi *captum*, *incipio incepi inceptum*; *recipio recepi receptum*: of facio feci factum, *inficio infeci infectum*: of jacio jeci jactum, *ejicio ejēci ejectum* &c—— of rapio rapui raptum, *eripio eripui ereptum*; of cano cecini cantum

cantum, *concino concinui concentum*; of pario peperi partum, *comperio comperi compertum*; of ſpargo ſparſi ſparſum, *conſpergo conſperſi conſperſum*; of carpo carpſi carptum, *decerpo decerpſi decerptum*; of farcio farſi fartum, *infercio inferſi infertum.*

The compounds of Edo make eſum in the Supine,, not eſtum, as *exĕdo exēdi, exeſum exeſu*: but *comĕdo comēdi*, make's both *comeſtum* and *comeſum.*

The compounds of Noſco make notum in the Supine: as *pernoſco pernovi pernotum*: But *cognoſco cognovi* make's *cognĭtum*, and *agnoſco agnovi agnĭtum.*

¶ *Verba in* Or *admittunt &c. i e.*

VErbs Paſſives in Or do form their Preterperfect Tenſ of the later Supine Active, by changing u into us, and adding ſum *vel* fui, *as* of Lectu is made Lectus ſum *vel* fui.

But Verbs Deponents, and Verbs Commune do form a Preterperfect Tenſ of themſelvs, becauſ they have no Verb Active, of whoſe Supine they might bee formed: as Labor lapſus, patior paſſus, compatior compaſſus *&c.*

¶ *Præteritum Activæ &c. i.e.*

THeſe Verbs have a Preterperfect Tenſ both of the Active and Paſſive voice: as Cœno cœnavi & cœnatus ſum, juro juravi & juratus ſum, poto potavi & potus ſum, titubo titubavi & titubatus ſum, careo carui & caſſus ſum, prandeo prandi & pranſus ſum, pareo patui & paſſus ſum, placeo placui & placitus ſum, ſueſco ſuevi & ſuetus ſum, veneo venivi & venditus ſum, nubo nupſi & nupta ſum (not *nuptus*, becauſe it is onely proper to a Woman, for a man is ſaid ducere uxorem) mereor merui

&

& meritus ſum, libet libuit & libitum eſt vel fuit, licet licuit licitum eſt vel fuit, tædet tæduit & pertæſum eſt vel fuit, pudet puduit & puditum eſt vel fuit, piget piguit & pigitum eſt vel fuit.

¶ *Neutropaſſivum* &c. *i.e.*

VErbs Neuter-paſſives (*i.e.* Verbs that have an active termination in the Preſent tenſ.) form their Preterperfect tenſ like a Verb Paſſive: *as* Gaudeo gaviſus ſum, fido fiſus ſum, audeo auſus ſum, fio fis factus ſum, ſoleo ſolitus ſum, mœreo mœſtus ſum. But *Phocas* (the Grammarian) ſaith mœſtus is a Noun Adjective.

¶ *Quædam præteritum verba* &c. *i.e.*

SOm Verbs have no Preterperfect tenſ of their own, but borrow it of others, *viz.*

Inceptives in ſco, ſtanding for their Primitive, borrow their Preterperfect tenſ of that Primitive for which they ſtand: *as* tepeſco tepui of *tepeo*: ferveſco fervi of *ferveo*.

So likewiſe cerno cernis vidi, of *video*: quatio is, concuſſi of *concutio*; ferio is, percuſſi of *percutio*; meio is, minxi of *mingo*; fido is, fedi of *fedeo*; tollo is, ſuſtuli of *ſuffero*; ſum es, fui of fuo; fero fers, tuli of tulo; * Siſto is, ſteti of *ſto*; furo is, inſanivi of inſanio; Veſcor ĕris, vel ĕre, paſtus ſum of *paſcor*; medeor ēris vel ēre, medicatus ſum, à *medicor*. liquor ĕris vel ĕre, liquefactus ſum of *liquefio*; reminiſcor ĕris vel ĕre, recordatus ſum of *recordo*.

* Siſto is, ſtiti, ſtatum, *pro ſtare*; verb. neut.
Siſto is, ſteti, ſtatum, *pro facio ſtare*, active.

¶ *Præteritum fugiunt* &c. *i.e.*

THeſe words want their preterperfect tenſ, vergo, ambigo, gliſco, fatiſco, polleo, nideo.

2 Verbs

2. **Verbs Inceptives:** *as* pueraſco, ſeneſco, dieſco, adveſperaſco *&c.*

3. **All Paſſives whoſe Actives want the Supines:** *as* metuor, timeor.

4. **All Meditatives, which ſignifie a deſire:** *as* ſcripturio: **Except** parturio **and** eſurio, **which make** parturivi, **and** eſurivi.

¶ *Hæc rarò aut nunquam* &c. *i.e.*

**These Verbs ſeldom or never have the Supines:** *viz.* Lambo, mico, rudo, ſcabo, parco, diſpeſco, poſco, diſco, compeſco, quiniſco, dego, ango, ſugo, lingo, ningo, ſatago, pſallo, volo, nolo, malo, tremo, ſtrideo, ſtrido, flaveo, liveo, aveo, paveo, conniveo, ferveo.

2. **The compounds of** Nuo: **as** *annuo, abnuo, innuo, renuo.*

3. **The compounds of** Cado: **as** *accĭdo, concĭdo, decĭdo, excĭdo, incĭdo, intercĭdo, procĭdo*: **Except** *occido* **which make's** *occaſum*; **and** *recĭdo* **which make's** *recaſum.*

4. **Likewiſe,** Reſpuo, linquo, luo, metuo, cluo, frigeo, calvo, ſterto, timeo, Luceo, **and** arceo, **the compounds whereof make** *ercĭtum*; **as** *coërceo, es, ŭi, ĭtum*: *exerceo, es, ui, ercĭtum.*

**So the compound of** Gruo: **as** *congruo, ingruo.*

6. **And generally all Verbs Neuter of the ſecond Conjugation, whoſe Preterperfect Tenſ end's in** uĭ, **except theſe following,** Oleo, doleo, placeo, taceo, pareo, careo, noceo, pateo, lateo, valeo, **and** caleo; **for theſe have the Supines.**

*An* INDEX *of the* NOUNS *in* Propria quæ maribus, *and* Quæ genus: *and of the* VERBS *in* As in præſenti: *with their* Interpretation, Declenſion *and* Conjugation, *placed Alphabetically; for the benefit of young Beginners.*

ABdo,is, dĭdi, ĕre. endi,o,um. ditum,u,ens--iturus, *to hide. of* ab *and* do.

Abſcondo, dis, di, ĕre, endi,o, um ſum,u. *vel* itum, tu. ens, ſūrus & iturus, *to hide. of* abs *and* condo.

Abyſſus,i,2 *fœm a bottomleſs pit.*

Acarnan,ānis, 3 *maſc. one of* Acarnania *in Greece.*

Accerſo, is, ivi,ĕre. endi, o,um.itum,tu,ens,iturus, *to go to call of* accio.

Acer—— ăcĕris, 3 *neut. a maple.*

Acies,iēi, 5 *f. an edg.*

Açus,ûs,ui,4 f. *a needle.*

Adeps,ĭpis, 3 *dub. fatneſs*

Adipiſcor, ĕris, adeptus ſum vel fui, adipiſci. endi,o,um.adeptum,u. adipiſcens,-urus, *depo. to get or obtein. of* ad, *and the old Verb* apiſcor.

Adoleſcens,entis,3 *com. a young man or woman.*

Ador,ŏris, 3 *n. wheat*

Advena,æ,1 *com.a ſtranger. of* ad *and* venio.

Æs, æris, 3 *neut. braſs, copper.*

Æther, ĕris, 3 *maſc. the skie, in accuſ.* ætherem, *or* æthĕra.

Æthĕra,æ, 1 *f the skie, a new nom. caſe made of the Accuſative* æthera.

Agnoſco, is, agnovi, ĕre. endi, o, um. agnitum, tu. ens, iturus, *to acknowledg. of* ad *and* noſco.

Ago,is,ēgi agĕre. endi,o, um. actum,u. agens, agens, acturus. *to do.*

Agra-

Agragas, antis, 3 maſ. *a town in Scicilie.*
Agricola, æ, 1 com. *an husbandman. of* ager *a field, and* colo *to till.*
Ales,ĭ.is, 3 c. *a bird, any great winged fowl, of* ala.
Ales,ĭtis,*Adj.* c.gen.*ſwift, having wings.*
Alnus,i,2 f. *an Alder tree.*
Alo is,alui,alĕre. alendi, o, um. alitum, tu. *and* altum, tu. alens, alitu rus, & alturus, *to nouriſh.*
Alter,a,um, *gen.* alterius, *dat.* alteri, *another.*
Alvus, i, 2 f. *the belly, or paunch.*
Amazon,ŏnis, 3 f *a warlike woman of Scythia.*
Ambigo,is,*præt.caret,* ambigĕre. ambigendi, o, um.*Supinis caret.* ambigens,*to bee in doubt,com. pounded of* am & ago.
Amicio,is, cui (*ſeldom* amicivi) īre.amiciendi, o,um.amictum,u. iens, ictus, *to cloath.*
Amnis,is, 3 m. *a river.*
Anas, ătis, 3 dub. *a duck, or a drake.*
Ango,is,anxi,angĕre. endi o,um.(*Sup.caret*)angens, *to vex, or trouble.*
Anguis,is, 3 m. *a ſnake.*
Animus,i, 2 m. *the minde.*
Anna,æ. 1 f. *Anne.*
Annuo,is,annui, ĕre. -uendi,o,um(*Sup. caret*) annuens, *to grant. ex* ad & nuo, *propriè eſt* nutu, *i.e.* capitis ſigno,aſſentior.
Annus,i, 2 m. *a year.*
Antes,ium, 2 m. Sing.caret,*the uttermoſt ranks of vines, or a Buttreſs.*
Antidotus,i, 2 f. *an Antidote, or medicine to expell poyſon.*
Antiæ,arum, 1 f.Sing.caret, *women's forelocks.*
Antiſtes,ĭtis, 3 c.*a prelate; One that ſtandeth or goeth before other, a Ruler.*
Anus,ûs,4 f. *an old woman.*
Anxur, ŭris, 3 m. & n. *a Town in Italie,now called Tarentine.*
Aperio, is, erui, aperīre, iendi,o, um. apertum, tu.aperiens.aperturus, *to open, or to ſhew, comp. of* ad & pario.
Apes,is, 3 f. *a Bee.*
Apis,is, 3 f. *a Bee.*
Apiſcor,ĕris,aptus ſum,*to get: an old Verb, out of uſe, from whence com's* adipiſcor.

Apollo,

Apollo, Apollĭnis, 3 maſ. *the God of wiſdom.*
Appendix,ĭcis, 3 f. *a penthouſe, or addition.*
Applico, as, applicui, & applicavi, applicare. --andi,o,um. ātum, tu, & ĭtum,tu. ans,aturus, & iturus, *to apply. of* ad & plico.
Aptōton,i, 2 n. *a noun having no variation of terminations, or caſes.*
Aqualis, is, m. *an Ewer or Laver.*
Arbor,ŏris. 3 f *a tree.*
Arbos,ŏris, 3. f. *a tree.*
Arceo, es, arcui, arcēre, ——endi, o,um. ( *Sup. caret* ) arcens, *to keep away, or keep back, to hinder: but the compounds make* --ercitum *in the Supines, as* exerceo, & coërceo.
Arceſſo,is,ivi,ĕre. —endi, o,um ĭtum,tu.ens,iturus, *to call, or to accuſe.*
Arcas, ădis, 3 m. *an Arcadian.*
Arctus,i, 2 f. *a ſign called the Bear.*
Ardeo,es,arſi,ardēre.-endi, o, um. arſum, u. ardens,arſurus, *to burn,or to bee hot.*
Argos,gi. 2 n. *in the* Plur. numb. Hi Argi, orum, is,*a Town in Peloponneſus.*
Arma,ōrum. 2 n.Sing. caret, *weapons.*
Aruſpex, ĭcis. 3 com. *a ſoothſayer.*
As,aſſis,i. 3 m. *a pound, or 12 ounces.*
Aſſecla,æ. 1 m. *a page.*
Athamas,antis. 3 maſ. *Athamas, king of Thebes.*
Aſtu --*by craft.*abl.4 decl. maſc.
Athenæ, —arum. 1 f. *Athens.onely plural.*
Athleta, & athletes —æ. 1 maſc. *a champion, or Wraſtler.*
Atomus,i. 2 dub. *a mote in the ſun.*
Auceps,ĭpis. 3 *a fowler.*
Audeo, es, auſus ſum vel fui,audēre,——endi,o, um. auſum, u. audens, auſurus. *to bee bold.*
Aveo, es, ( *caret præt.* ) avere. avendi, o, um. ( *Sup.caret* ) avens, *to covet.*
Augeo, es, auxi, augēre, —endi,o, um. auctum, tu. augens, auctūrus. *to encreaſ.*
Avernus, i. 2 maſ. *and in the Plural,* Averna, o-

rum.n. *a lake in Campania dedicated to* Pluto, *thought to bee the gate to Hell.*

Augur, ŭris. 3 com *a ſooth-ſayer.*

Auriga -æ. 1 *com. a carter; or carman.*

Auſter, i. 2 *maſc. the ſouth-winde.*

Autor, ōris. 3 *maſc & fœ. an Author.*

Axis, is. 3 *maſc. An axel-tree.*

B

BAcchanalia, ium & orum. 2 or 3. *n. Feaſts dedicated to* Bacchus. *Sing. caret.*

Bacchar, ăris. 3 *fœ r: An herb called our Ladie's gloves.*

Bacchus, i. 2 *maſc. the God of wine.*

Bacillus —i, 2 *maſc. a ſtaff.*

Baculum —i; 2 *neut. a ſtaff.*

Baculus —i. 2 *maſc. a ſtaff.*

Balneum i, 2 *neut. a Bath, in the Plural it make's* Balnea —orum : *neut, &* Balneæ, arum, *fœm.*

Barbiton —i. 2 *Neuter, a Lute; or any muſical inſtrument.*

Bellaria, iorum. 2 *neut. Juncates. Sing. caret.*

Bes, beſſis. 3 *Neut. eight ounces.*

Bidens, entis. 3 *maſc.* pro inſtrumento. *a fork with two teeth, or grains.*

Bidens —entis. 3 *fœm.* pro ove: *a ſheep of two years ; or, which hath two teeth longer than the reſt.*

Bifrons —ontis. 3 *com. that hath two faces, or foreheads.*

Bilis, is. 3 *f. choler ; melancholy. Plur. caret.*

Bombyx —ycis. 3 *maſc.* pro vermiculo, *a ſilk-worm :* pro ſono, *an humming ſound.*

Bos, bovis. 3 *com. an Ox, bull, or cow ; in the Genitive plural* boum ; *in the Dative and Ablative plural. it make's* bobus, *contracted from* bovibus.

Britannia, iæ. 1 *f. Britain.*

Bubo, ōnis. 3 *dub. an Owl.*

Bucephalus, i. 2 *m. Alexander's great horſ.*

Byſſus, i. 2 *fœm. fine flax, or ſilk.*

Caco-

## C.


Cacoëthes, is. 3 *neut. an evil cuſtom.*

Cadaver —ĕris. 3 *neut. a carcaſs; a dead body.*

Cado, is, cĕcĭdi; cadĕre. cadendi o um caſum u: cadens, caſurus. *to fall.*

Cædo is, cecîdi; cædĕre, endi o um :cæſum u, cædens, cæſurus. *to beat.*

Calco as avi; āre. andi do dum. ātum tu, ans. aturus. *to kick, or tread upon.*

Calendæ —ārum. 1 *fœm: the Calends of a moneth. Sing. caret.*

Caleo es ui, ēre: endi do dum: (*Sup. caret*) calens. *to bee hot.*

Callis is, 3 *maſc. a path.*

Calvo is vi, ĕre: endi do um: (*Sup. caret*) calvens. *to deceiv.*

Calx cis, 3 *du. an heel.* pedis calx; *to diſtinguiſh it from*

Calx calcis, 3 *fœm. chalk, or lime.*

Cambio is, campſi; īre: iendi o um: campſum u; cambiens, campſurus, *to exchange.*

Canalis is, 3 *m. a channel.*

Cancelli —ōrum, 3 *maſc. lataſſes. Sing. caret.*

Canis is, 3 *com. a dogg or bitch.*

Cano is, cĕcĭni; canĕre: endi o um: cantum u; canens, canturus. *to ſing,*

Capeſſo is, capeſſi, & capeſſivi; capeſſĕre: endi do dum.

Capio —is, cēpi; capĕre: iendi do dum: captum tu: capiens; capturus. *to take.*

Capiſtrum i, 2 *n. an halter, or headſtall; in the plural Number both maſc. and n. as* hi capiſtri ōrum; & hæc capiſtra ōrum.

Capital ālis, 3 *n. a quoif.*

Capra —æ, 1 *fœm. a ſhee-goat.*

Cardo ĭnis, 3 *dub. the hinge of a dore.*

Car —āris, 3 *m. a man of* Caria.

Careo —es, ui & caſſus ſum vel fui, carēre; carendi o um: caſſum —u, & caritum —tu; carens, caſſurus & cariturus. *to want,*

Carex ——ĭcis, 3 *fœm. ſedge.*

Caro, carnis: 3 *fœm. fleſh.*

Carpo is, carpſi, carpĕre: carpendi

——endi,o, um: carptum,tu. carpens, carpturus. *to crop.*

Caſtra —ōrum. 2 n. *tents.* Sing.caret.

Caſſida,æ. 1 fœm. *an helmet. formed from* caſſida *the Accuſative caſe of* caſſis —ĭdis.

Caſſis —ĭdis, idi,idem,& ida. 3 fœm. *an helmet: and from* Caſsĭda *the Accuſative caſe com's a new Nom.* Caſsĭda,æ.

Caſſis,caſſis. 3 maſc. *a net, or ſnare.*

Cato, ōnis. 3 maſc. *Cato, the name of a wiſe man in Rome.*

Caveo, es, cavi, cavēre. endi, o, um. cautum, tu.cavens,cauturus. *to beware.*

Caulis,is. 3 m. *a ſtalk.*

Cedo,is,ceſſi,cedĕre. endi,o.um. ceſſum,u. cedens, ceſſurus. *to yield. or give place.*

Cedrus,i. 2 f. *a cedar.*

Cello, is, cĕcŭli, cellere. —endi,o, um. culſum, u.cellens,cu lurus, pro frango. *to break, or to beat. an old Verb, now out of uſe, unleſs in the compounds.*

Cenſeo,es,cenſui,cenſēre, —endi,o,um: cenſum, u: cenſens, —urus. *to think or eſteem.*

Centum; hi, hæ, & hæc. *invariab an hundred.*

Centuſſis, is. 3 m. *an hundred pound weight.*

Cera,æ. 3 f. *wax.*

Cerno, is, crevi, (*or* vidi, *borrowed of* video) cernere,—endi,o,um,cretum,tu. cernens,cretuRus. *to ſee, or perceiv.*

Cetus,i. 2 maſc. *a whale: and in the Plural* Cete *undeclined: a monſtrous great fiſh.*

Cholera,æ. 1 fœm. *choler.* Plur. caret.

Cicer, cīcĕris. 3 *neut. an Italian peaſe.*

Cieo, es,civi,ciēre. —endi,do, dum. citum, tu. ciens, citurus. *to incite, to call.*

Cinis, cinĕris. 3 m. *aſhes.*

Claudo,is, clauſi, claudĕre. —endi,o,um. clauſum,u. claudens, clauſurus. *to ſhut.*

Clivus, i. 2 m *the pitch of an hill.*

Clunis,is. 3 com. *a buttock.*

Cluo,is,(*præt.caret*) cluĕre: —endi,o,um. (*Sup.* caret)

caret) cluens. *to ſhine, to bee famous.*
Clypeum, i. 2 n. *a buckler.*
Clypeus, i. 2 m. *a buckler.*
Cœlum, i 2 n: *heaven: in the Plur.* Hi cœli, ōrum: *the* maſc. *onely.*
Cœno, as, avi, & cœnatus ſum vel fui, cœnare, —andi, do, um: cœnatum, tu; cœnans, cœnaturus; *to ſup.*
Cœpio, is, cœpi, cœpere: ——piendi, o, um. cœptum, tu. cœpiens, cœpturus; pro incipio, *to begin. an old Verb, out of uſe. of it com's*
Cœpi —cœperam, cœperim, cœpero, cœpiſſem, cœpiſſe: *a Verb defective. I have begun, or taken in hand.*
Cognoſco, is, cognovi, cognoſcĕre. ——endi, o, um cognitum, ĭtu. cognoſcens, ĭturus. *to know. of* con & noſco.
Collis, is, 3 m. *a little hill.*
Colo, is, colui, colĕre. -endi, o, um. cultum, tu. colens, culturus. *to worſhip.*
Colus, i, & ûs. 2 & 4 fœm. *a diſtaff.*
Comes ——ĭtis. 3 com. *a companion.*
Comminiſcor, ĕris vel -ĕre. commentus ſum vel fui, comminiſci, —endi, o, um. commentum, tu. comminiſcens, commenturus, *to invent: to deviſe, to finde out:* Depon.
Como, is, compſi, comĕre. -endi, o. um. comptum, tu. comens, compturus. *to kemb. to trim.*
Compāgo —— ĭnis. 3 f. *a joynt. of* con & pango.
Compes —ĕdis. 3 f. *a fetter.*
Compĕdes, dum. 3 f. *onely Plural: Fetters.*
Cōditor, ōris. 3 m. *a builder.*
Conger, gri. 2 m. *a conger.*
Congrus, gri. 3 m. *a conger.*
Conjux, conjugis. 3 com. *an husband or wife.*
Coquo, is, coxi, coquĕre, coquendi, do, dum. coctum, tu. coquens, cocturus. *to ſeeth*
Conſulo, is, conſului, conſulĕre. endi, do, dum. conſultum, tu. conſulens, conſulturus: *to ask or give counſel: to provide for.*
Cor, cordis. 3 n. *the heart.*
Corbis, is. m. *a basket.*
Cornu, neu. *undecl. an horn:* flexile cornu; *a trumpet.*

*Plu.* Cornua,uum,ibus; *&c*——

Cornus ûs, 4 *m. an horn. the wing of an army*: Plin. lib. 11. 37.

Cornus, i *&* ûs: 2 *&* 4 *a dogtree*: quando arbor habetur; *to distinguish it from* Cornus *an horn.*

Colus,i: 2 *f. the herb called Alecoast.*

Coxendix ĭcis, 3 *f. an hip.*

Crater, ēris: 3 *m. a cup*: *ac* cratērem *&* cratēra.

Cratēra —æ: 1 *f a cup*: *a new Nom. case, made from the Accus.* cratēra.

Crepo, as, ui; crepāre: andi,o, um: crepĭtum, tu; crepans, crepiturus: *to make a noise*; *to give a crack.*

Crepundia iōrum, 2 *neut. gugaws or trifles for children to play withal: Sing caret.*

Cres —tis: 3 *masc. one of Creet.*

Creta tæ, 1 *fœm. Creet.*

Crinis is, 3 *m. the hair.*

Crus crūris, 3 *neuter*; *the leg.*

Crystallus ——i, 2 *fœm. crystall*

Cubo as, cubui, cubare: andi o um; cubĭtum u, cubans, cubiturus; *to lie down.*

Cucumer —ĕris; 3 *masc a cucumber*; *&*

Cucumis ĕris; 3 *masc. a cucumber.*

Culex, ĭcis; 3 *dub. a gnat.*

Cumbo is, cubui; cumbĕre: endi o um: ĭtum tu; cumbens, iturus; *to lie down*; *an old verb.*

Cunabula ōrum; 2 *neut. cradles*: *Sing. caret.*

Cunæ ārum: 1 *f. cradles*: *Sing. caret.*

Cupio is,ivi;ĕre: cupiendi o um; cupitum, tu; cupiens, cupiturus: *to desire*; *formerly it was of the fourth Conjugat.*

Cupressus —i; 2 *fœm. a Cypress-tree.*

Curculio —ōnis: 3 *masc. a weesel.*

Cures ētis: 3 *m. a man of Creet.*

Curro is,cucurri,currĕre: endi do dum; cursum u; currens, cursurus: *to run.*

Cuspis ĭdis, 3 *f. the point of a weapon.*

Custos ōdis, 3 *m. a guardian, or keeper.*

Cyprus, i: 2 *f the Island Cyprus.*

## D.

Dama æ, 1 *dub. a buck or doe.*
Damno as, avi; āre: andi do dum: ātum tu, ans, aturus, *to condemn.*
Dedo is, dedĭdi; dedĕre: dedendi do dum; deditum tu; dedens, dediturus, *to yield: of* de *&* do.
Defrutum ——i, 2 *neuter, wine, the third part whereof is boiled away: in the Plural Number it hath but three like cases: Nom. Accuſ. Vocat.* defruta.
Dego is, degi; degĕre: endi o um; *(Sup. caret)* degens, *to live: ex* de *&* ago.
Deleo es, ēvi; ēre: endi do dum: deletum tu; delens, deleturus: *to blot out: of* de *&* leo; *an old verb.*
Deliciæ ārum, 1 *f delights. pleaſures, Sing. caret,*
Delicium ——ii, 2 *neuter, the thing wherein wee delight.*
Delphin īnis, 3 *maſcul. a dolphin.*
Delphinus —i, 2 *maſc. a dolphin.*
Demo is, dempſi; demĕre: endi do um: demptum tu, demens, dempturus, *to take away: of* de *and* emo.
Dens ——entis, 3 *maſc. a tooth.*
Depango is, depegi; depangĕre: endi do dum: depactum tu; depangens, depacturus, *to faſten down.*
Deſidia iæ, 1 *fœm. ſloth; Plur. caret.*
Dico -is, dixi; dicĕre: dicendi o um; dictum tu; dicens, dicturus: *to ſpeak.*
Dies, diēi. 3 *dub. a day; in the Plural Number it is onely of the Maſculine Gender.*
Diffiteor ——ēris *vel* ēre: diffeſſus ſum vel fui; diffitēri: ——endi o um: diffeſſum u; diffitens, diffeſſurus: *to denie, Depon. à* di *&* fateor.
Digredior —ĕris vel ĕre: digreſſus ſum vel fui: digrĕdi: ——iendi do um: digreſſum u; digrediens, ſurus, *to go a-*

ſide, *Depon. à* di & gradior.

Diligo -is dilexi, diligĕre -endi,o,um; dilectum, tu; diligens, dilecturus. *to love. ex* de & lego.

Diluo -is, dilui, diluĕre. ——endi,endo,endum. dilutum -tu. diluens, diluturus. *to waſh. ex* di & luo.

Dindymus -i. 2 *maſcul. the top of Ida by Troy. in the Plural Number it is of the Neut.gend.* Dindyma -ōrum.

Diphthongus -gi. 2 *fœm. a diphthong.*

Diptōton ——i. 2 *neut. a Noun declined with two caſes.*

Diræ -arum. 1 *fœ.curſing. ſing. caret.*

Diſco -is, dĭdĭci, diſcĕre. -endi,o,um. (*Sup. caret*) diſcens. *to learn.*

Diſpeſco -is, ui, eſcĕre. -endi o, um. (*Sup. caret*) diſpeſcens. *to drive beaſts from paſture. of* dis *and* paſco.

Diſpliceo,is,ui,ēre.-endi, o,um. ĭtum tu. diſplicens, diſpliciturus. *to diſpleaſ. à* dis & placeo.

Ditio —ōnis. 3 *f. a title, power, command.*

Divido —is, diviſi, dividĕre. ——endi, o,um. diviſum, u. dividens, diviſurus. *to divide. quaſi* divideo: *i. e.* in diverſas partes video.

Divitiæ, ārum. 1 *f. riches. Sing. caret.*

Do, das, dĕdi, dare, dandi,-o -um. datum, tu, dans, daturus. *to give.*

Doceo -es, ui, ēre -endi, o, um. doctum, tu. docens,docturus. *to teach.*

Dodrans -antis. 3 *maſc. nine ounces.*

Doleo -es,dolui, dolēre. endi,o,um.dolitum,tu. dolens, iturus. *to grieve.*

Domo -as, domui -āre. -andi,o,um. domitum, tu. domans, domiturus. *to tame.*

Domus -domi & domûs. *Dat.* domo & domui. *Acc.* domum. *Voc* ô domus. *Ablativo* domo. *Pluraliter Nom.* Domus, *Genit.* domorum & domuum. *Dat.* domibus. *Accuſ* domos, & domus. *Voc.*domus. *Ablat.* domibus.

Duco -is, duxi, ducĕre, -endi,

-endi, o, um. ductum, tu. ducens, ducturus *to lead.*

Dulcedo, ĭnis. 3 *f. ſweetneſs.*

Dux dŭcis. 3 *commun. a Captain or guide.*

Ecquis, ecquæ, *or* ecqua, ecquid. *who? an Interrogative.*

Edo ——is, edĭdi, edĕre. edendi, o, dum. editum, tu. edens, editurus. *to ſet out; or to publiſh. of* è *&* do. emitto; foras do. ἐκδίδωμι, προφέρω.

Edo, edis *vel* es, edi, edĕre *vel* eſſe. edendi, do, dum. eſum, eſu. *vel* eſtum, eſtu edens, eſurus *vel* eſturus. *to eat.* ἐδίω, τρώγω, βόσκω.

Edo -ōnis. 3. *maſc.* πολυφάγος. *a great eater.*

Edoceo ——es, ui, ēre, endi, o, um. edoctum, tu. ens, cturus. *to teach perfectly, or thorowly, ab* è *&* do.

Effata -orum 2 *neut. Augur's prayers; alſo Oracles, ſing caret.*

Egeo —es, egui, ēre. -endi, o, um. (*Sup. caret*) egens. *to want.*

Elephantus i. 2 *maſc. an Elephant.*

Elephas -antis. 3 *maſc. an Elephant.*

Elis, Ĕlĭdis. 3 *f. a city in Arcadia, or a country in Peloponneſus.*

Emineo -es, ui, ēre. -endi, do, dum. (*Sup. caret*) eminens, *to excel. ab* è *&* maneo; *quaſi* extra alios, *hoc eſt*, pro aliis maneo.

Emo -is, ēmi, ĕre. endi, o, um. emptum, tu. emens, empturus *to buy.*

Enſis ——is, 3 *maſc. a ſword*

Epaſco -is, epāvi, epaſcĕre. -endi, o, um. (*Sup. caret*) epaſcens. *to eat up.*

Epulum ——i. 2 *neut. a feaſt or banquet. in the Plural Numb. it is of the fœm. Gender*; hæ epulæ ——arum.

Eques -ĭtis, 3 *c. an horſman; or a knight.* Eques auratus *ab* aureo annulo nomen habet, quo equeſtris ordo à plebe diſtinguebatur.

Erēmus -mi. 2 *f. a wilderneſs.*

Eripio -is, ui, ĕre. iendi, o, um. ereptum. tu. eripiens,

ripiens, erepturus, *to take away by violence, to pluck out, ab* è *&* rapio.

Eſurio is, īvi; īre: iendi do dum: itum tu: eſuriens, eſuriturus: *to hunger.*

Eventum, i. 2 *neut. chance or hap.*

Eventus ûs, 4 *maſc. chance, hap, ſucceſs, iſſue*

Excludo is, excluſi; excludĕre: —endi o um excluſum ſu; excludens, uſurus, *to exclude: ab* ex *&* claudo.

Excubiæ —arum, 1 *fœm. watchings.*

Exculpo ——is, exculpſi; exculpĕre: ——endi do dum: exculptum exculptu; exculpens, exculpturus: *to carv: of* ex *&* ſcalpo.

Excurro —is, excucurri: excurrĕre; endi o um: excurſum u, excurrens excurſurus, *to run out: of* ex *&* curro.

Excuſo as, avi, āre: andi do dum ātum atu, ans, aturus, *to excuſe.*

Excutio is, excuſſi, excutĕre: iendi o um excuſſum u, excutiens, excuſſurus, *to ſhake off. of* ex *&* quatio.

Exequiæ arum, 1 *f. funeral ceremonies: ſing. caret.*

Exlex ēgis, 3 *c. a lawleſs body.*

Expergiſcor, ĕris vel ĕre, experrectus ſum vel fui, expergiſci; expergiſcendi o um: experrectum u; expergiſcens, experrecturus, *to awake.*

Experior, īris vel īre, expertus ſum vel fui; experīri: iendi do dum; expertum u, experiens, experturus. *to make trial*

Explico as, explicui *&* explicavi, explicāre: andi o um: explicitum tu, *vel* explicatum tu; explicans, explicaturus *&* explicaturus: *to declare.*

Extra ōrum, 2 *neut. the entrales: Sing. caret.*

Extorris is, 3 *c. a baniſhed man or woman*

Exſul ŭlis, 3 *com. a baniſhed man or woman.*

Exuo is, exui; exuĕre: exuendi do dum: exutum tu; exuens, exuturus: *to put off.*

Exuviæ ārum, 1 *f. things put of. ab* exuendo.

## F.


FAcies iēi, 5 *f. a face.*
Facio is, feci, facĕre: iendi o um: ctum tu, ciens, cturus, *to make or do.*
Faceſſo is, faceſſi, faceſsĕre: endi o um; faceſſum ſu, faceſſens urus, *to go about to do.*
Fallo is, fefelli, fallĕre; endi o um, falſum u, fallens, falſurus, *to deceiv.*
Fames is, 3 *f. hunger Plur. caret.*
Far, farris. 3 *n. bread-corn. in the Plur. Numb. it hath onely three like caſes,* farra, farra, farra.
Farcio is, farſi, farcīre: iendi o um, fartum tu, farciens, turus, *to ſtuff.*
Fas, *neut. indeclined, right.*
Faſcis is, 3 *maſc. a faggot.*
Faſti ōrum, 2 *m. Regiſters of things of the year: Sing. caret.*
Fateor, ēris vel ēre; faſſus ſum vel fui; fateri: endi o um, faſſum u, fatens, faſſurus, *to confeſs.*
Fatiſco is, (*Præter. caret*) fatiſcĕre: endi o um, (*Sup. caret*) fatiſcens, *to bee weary, to gape.*
Fatiſcor, ĕris vel ĕre, feſſus ſum vel fui; fatiſci: endi o um (*Sup. caret*) fatiſcens, *to bee weary.*
Faveo es, favi; favēre: endi do dum, fautum tu, favens, fauturus, *to favor.*
Fel, fellis, ; *n gall.*
Feriæ ārum, 1 *f. holy-daies, Sing. caret.*
Ferio is, percuſſi (*of* percutio) ferīre: iendi o um, percuſſum uſſu, feriens, percuſſurus, *to ſtrike.*
Fero, fers, tuli, ferre: ferendi do dum, latum u, ferens, laturus, *to bear or ſuffer.*
Ferveo es, fervi, fervēre: endi o um, (*Sup. caret*) fervens, *to bee hot.*
Ferveſco is, fervi (*à* ferveo) ferveſcĕre; endi o um, (*Sup. caret*) ferveſcens, *to wax hot.*
Ficus, fici & ficûs 2 & 4. *a figg, or fig-tree;* pro fructu & arbore.
Ficus, fici, 2 *m. pro* morbo: *the piles in the fundament.*
Fides, fidei, 5 *f. faith, or truth.*
Fides, or fidis, *Gen.* fidis, 3 *fœm. a ſtring of an inſtrument.*

Fido, is, fiſus ſum vel fui, fidĕre. endi, o, um, fiſum ſu, fidens, ſurus *to truſt.*
Figo -is, figi, figĕre. -endi, o, um. fixum, u. figens, fixurus. *to faſten.*
Filix, ĭcis. 3 *fœm. fearn, or brake.*
Filum -i. 2 *neut. thread.*
Fimus -i. 2 *maſc. dung.*
Findo, is, fĭdi, findĕre. endi, o, um. fiſum, ſu findens, fiſurus. *to cleav.*
Fingo -is, finxi, fingĕre. —endi, o, um. fictum, u. fingens, ficturus. *to fein, or faſhion.*
Finis -is 3 *dub. an end.*
Fio fis, factus ſum vel fui, fieri, factus, faciendus. *to bee made or don.*
Flaveo -es (*car. præt.*) flavēre -endi, o, um (*Sup. ca.*) flavens. *to bee yellow.*
Flecto —is, flexi, flectĕre. —endi, o, um. flexum, u flectens, flexurus. *to bend.*
Fleo, es, flevi, flēre. flendi, o, um fletum, u. flens, fleturus. *to weep.*
Flo -as flavi flāre. flandi -o -um; flatum -u; flans flaturus. *to blow.*
Flos -ō is. 3 *m. a flower.*
Fluo -is fluxi fluĕre; fluendi, o, um; fluxum -u; fluens fluxurus. *to flow.*
Fodio ——is fodi fodĕre; fodiendi -o -um; foſſum -u; fodiens foſſurus. *to dig.*
Follis -is. 3 *maſc. a pair of bellowes.*
Fons -ontis. 3 *maſcul. a fountain, or wel.*
Forceps -ĭpis. 3 *maſcul. a pair of tongs.*
Forfex -ĭcis. 3 *f. a pair of ſhears, or ſciſſers.*
Fors *Nom Abl.* forte. 3 *f. by chance.*
Forum -i. 2 *n. the market. in the Plu. Numb. it hath onely three like caſes;* fora, fora, fora.
Frango —is fregi frangĕre; endi -endo -um; fractum -u; frangens, fracturus. *to break.*
Frænum -i. 2 *n. a bridle: Plur.* hi fræni, orum; *&* hæc fræna -orum. *&c.*
Frico -as, fricui fricare; andi -o -um; fricum -u; fricans, caturus. *to rub.*
Frigeo -es, frixi, frigēre; frigendi -endo -dum; frictum -ctu; frigens, fricturus. *to bee cold.*
Frugi. *Adj. undecl. thrifty, ſparing.*

Fruges

Fruges -is. 3 *fœm. fruit*: *ſom make the old Nom. caſe* frux.

Fruor ——— ĕris vel ĕre, fructus vel frul fruitus ſum vel fui; frui: fruendi,o,um. fructum, u; vel fruitum -u. fructurus vel fruiturus. *to enjoy.*

Fuga -æ 1 *fœm. Flight.*

Fugio -is, fugi, fugĕre; fugiendi -o -um; fugitum,tu,fugiens,fugiturus. *to flee from, to avoid*

Fulcio -is, fulſi, fulcīre: fulciendi,o,um; fultum -u; fulciens,fulturus. *to underprop.*

Fundo -is, fudi; fundere: endi,o,um: fuſum, ſu: fulgens,fuſurus. *to pour out, or to melt.*

Funis —is. 3 *maſc. a rope.*

Fur —ūris. 3 *com. a thief.*

Furfur -ŭris. 3 *maſc. bran.*

Furo, is, inſanivi (*ab* inſanio) furĕre; endi,o,um; (*Sup. car.*) furens. *to be mad.*

Fuſtis —is. R *maſc. a club.*

G.

Gabii,ōrum. 2 *m.* Volſcorum urbs. *a Town in Italie. Sing caret.*

Gallia —æ. 1 *fœm. France.*

Garamas —antis. 3 *maſc. an inhabitant of Africa.*

Gargarus —i. *maſc. the top of the Hill Ida: in the Plur. numb it is onely the Neut. gend; as* hæc Gargara —ōrum *&c* ———

Gaudeo -es, gaviſus ſum vel fui, gaudēre; -endi —do —dum: gaviſum -u; gaudens, gaviſurus. *to rejoice.*

Gelu. *Neu. undeclined. Froſt.*

Genu. *neut. indecl. The knee. but in the Plural it is declined,* genua ——uum, ĭbus, *&c* ——

Gero,is,geſſi,gerĕre. -endi -o -um: geſtum -u. gerens geſturus. *to beat.*

Gibber -ĕris. *maſc a bunch, or ſwelling.*

Gibber -a -um. *Adj. that hath a ſwelling.*

Gibbus -i. 2 *maſc. a bunch, or ſwelling.*

Gibbus,a,um; *Adj. boſſed, ſwelling.*

Gigas —ántis. 3 *m. a giant.*

Gigno —is, genui, gignĕre: -endi -o um; genĭtum, u: gignens, genituras. *to beget.*

Gingiber —ĕris. 3 *neuter, ginger.*

Glis,

Glis,gliris,*habens genitivo*: 3 *m. a dormouſe.*

Glis,gliſſis,3 *f.potter's clay,* terra argilloſa.

Glis,glitis, 3 *fœm.a thiſtle, carduus*

Gliſco is, (*Præter. caret*) gliſcĕre. endi do dum, (*Sup. caret*) gliſſens, *to grow, or to deſire fervently.*

Gluten ĭnis, 3 *n. glue*; *plu. caret.*

Gorgon ŏnis, 3 *f. a terrible woman*; *one of the daughters of* Phorcus.

Gradior,ĕris vel ĕ.e,greſſus ſum vel fui, gradi: iendi do dum, greſſum u,gradiens, greſſurus, *to go.*

Græcia æ, 1 *f. Greece.*

Grajugĕna æ, 1 *com..a Grecian born*: *à* Graius *&* gigno.

Grando ĭnis. 3 *fœm. hail.*

Grates, 3 *fœm thanks*: *uſed onely in the Nom. and Ac. plural.*

Grex, grĕgis, 3 *maſcul. a flock of ſmall cattel, as ſheep, goats &c*——— Grex pecudum:armentum pecorum.

Groſſus i, 3 *maſc. a green figg.*

Gruo is,(*Præt.caret*) gruĕre: endi o um, (*Sup. caret*) gruens. *to cry like a crane.*

Grus,gruis, 3 *dub. a crane.*

Gryps, gryphis, *a gryfon.*

Gummi, *n. indecl. gumme.*

Gurgulio ōnis, 3 *m.the weſand, or a weeſel.*

## H.

HAbeo es,habui,habēre; habendi o um, habitum itu, habens, habiturus, *to have.*

Hæreo es, hæſi; hærēre: endi do dum, hæſum u, hærens,hæſurus,*to ſtick.*

Hæres ēdis. 3 *com. an heir.*

Halec ēcis, 3 *f. an herring*: *and in the f. gen. is declined thorow all caſes.*

Halec ēcis, 3 *n. and in this neut. gender it want's the Plur. number.*

Haurio is,hauſi; haurīre: iendi do dum; hauſtum ſtu,hau iens,hauſturus, *to draw.*

Heros —oïs, 3 *m. a noble man.*

Heſperus i, 2 *m.the evening ſtar, Plur. caret*

Hereroclitum i, 2 *neut. an Heteroclite*: *that is,a word declined*

*declined otherwiſe than the ordinary manner.*
Hilaris e, *Adject. merrie.*
Hilarus a um, *Adj. merrie.*
Hippomanes is, 3 *n. a piece of fleſh in a colt's forehead: or a venemous humor diſtilling from a mare.*
Hirundo ĭnis, 3 *f. a ſwallow.*
Hiſtrix ĭcis, 3 *f. a porcupike.*
Homo ĭnis, 3 *com. a man or woman.*
Honor } ōris, 3 *m. honor.*
Honos }
Hordeum i, 2 *n. barley: it hath three like caſes in the Plu Numb* Hordea, hordea, hordea.
Hoſpes ĭtis. 3 *com. an hoſt or a gueſt.*
Hoſtis i, 3 *com. an enemie.*
Humus i, 2 *f. the ground.*
Hydrops ōpis, 3 *maſc. the dropſie.*
Hyems ĕmis, 3 *f. the winter.*

## I.

JAceo es, jacui, jacēre: endi o um: *(Sup. caret)* jacens, *to lie down.*
Jacio is, jēci; jacĕre: jaci endi o um, jactum u, jaciens, jacturus. *to caſt.*
Jaſpis ĭdis, 3 *fœm. a jaſper-ſtone.*
Ico, icis. ici, icĕre; endi o um, ictum u, iccns icturus, *to ſtrike.*
Icon ŏnis, 3 *f. an image.*
Ida æ, 1 *f. a mountain neer Troy.*
Idus, iduum, idĭbus, *&c.* 4 *f. the Ides of a moneth.*
Jecur, jecōris, *or* jecinŏris: 3 *n. the liver.*
Ignis is, 3 *maſc. the fire.*
Illex ēgis, 3 *com. a lawleſs body: ab* in *privativa particulâ, &* lex.
Imber, imbris, 3 *m. a ſhowr.*
Imbrex ĭcis, 3 *dub. a gutter-tile.*
Immineo es, imminui, imminēre: endi do dum; *(Sup. caret)* imminens *to hang over: comp. of* in *&* maneo.
Impetis 3 *m. of violence (of the old Nom. caſe* impes) *Abl.* impete, *hoc eſt,* impetu: *by violence.*
Inceſſo is, īvi; inceſſĕre: endi o um: inceſſitum tu; inceſſens, iturus, *to provoke.*
Incîdo is, îdi; incîdĕre: endi o um; inciſum u, incîdens, inciſurus, *to cut, or to grave in, ab* in *&* cædo.
Incĭdo is, incĭdi; incidĕre: endi

——endi do um. (*Sup caret*) incidens. *to fall into, or upon. of* in & cado.

Incipio —is, incēpi; incipĕre: —iendi —o —um: inceptum, u; incipiens, incepturus. *to begin. of* in & capio.

Inculco —as —āvi; āre: —andi o um: —atum, u; inculcans, inculcaturus. *to repent often. of* in & calco.

Indo —is, indĭdi; indĕre: —endi —do —dum: indĭtum —tu. indens; inditurus. *to put in: of* in & do.

Indoles —is. 3 *f toward nesſ*: (*Plur. car*)

Induciæ —arum. 1 *f. truce. Sing caret.*

Indulgeo —es, indulſi; indulgēre: —endi —do —dum: indultum & indulſum; iudulgens; indulturus & indulſurus: *to make much of.*

Inermis e: *Adj. unarmed: ab* in & arma.

Inermus, a, um: *Adj. unarmed: ab* in & arma.

Infans —antis: 3 *com. an infant, a babe.*

Inferiæ, arum; 1 *f. ſacrifices to the infernall ſpirits.*

Inficias. 1 *fœm. onely in the Accuſ. plural: as* eo inficias; *I deny it.*

Inficio —is, infēci; inficĕre: —iendi, o, um: infectum, u: inficiens, infecturus: *to infect; or to die. ab* in & facio.

Ingruo —is, ui; ingruere: —endi do dum; (*Sup. car.*) ingruens. *to invade. ab* in & gruo.

Injuſſu. 3 *maſc. onely in the Abl. caſe. without bidding.*

Inſidiæ, ārum. 1 *f wiles; ſnares to entrap one.*

Inſtar. *neut. undeclin. like, as it were,* ſignificat vel ſimilitudinem, vel æquiparationem & menſuram.

Intelligo —is, intellexi; intelligĕre: —endi —o —um: intellectum —u, intelligens, intellecturus: *to underſtand. of* inſtar & lego: *vel, ex* intus & lego: quaſi intus mecum lego, & loquor.

Interpres —ĕtis. 3 *com. an interpreter.*

Invidia —æ. 1 *fœm. envy. Plur. caret.*

Jocus —i. *m. a jeſt. in the Plu. Numb. maſc. & neut.*

*as* hi Joci & hæc Joca, ōrum. *&c*——

Iraſcor, ĕris vel ĕre, iratus ſum vel fui, iraſci: —endi do dum. iratum u. iraſcens. *to bee angry with.*

Iſmarus, i. 2 *maſc. a mountain in Thrace. in the plural it is of the Neuter gender*: Hæc Iſmara -ōrum, *&c.*

Iter itinĕris (*of the old Nom.* Itiner) 3 *neut. a journey.*

Jubar ăris. 3 *neut. the ſunbeam.*

Jubeo es, juſſi jubēre: endi o um, juſſum u, jubens, juſſurus, *to command.*

Jugĕris *in the Genitive caſe, &* jugĕre, *in the Ablat.* 3 *neuter. an acre. in the Plur. it hath all caſes*, jugera, um, bus, &c——

Jugum i 2 *neut. the top of an hill. a yoak.*

Jungo -is, junxi, jungĕre: —endi o um; junctum ctu, jungens, junctūrus. *to join.*

Juno ōnis. 3 *fœm. Jupiter's wife.*

Jus, juris. 3 *neut. right. in the Plur. Number it hath three like caſes onely*; jura, jura, jurā.

Juſſu. *in the Abl. onely.* 4 *m. by command.*

Juſta ōrum. 2 *neut. funeral rites. Sing caret.*

Juſtitium -ii, 2 *neut. vacation*: juris dicendi intermiſſio.

Juvenis is. 3 *com. a young man, or woman.*

Juventus -ūtis. 3 *f. youth. Plur. caret.*

Juvo as, juvi, āre; andi do dum: jutum u, juvans, jūturus. *to help.*

## L.

LAbes is. 3 *f. a ſpot. in the Plur. Num. it hath three like caſes. Nom.* labes, *Ac.* labes, *Voc.* labes.

Labor, Labos } ōris. 3 *m. labor.*

Lac, lactis. 3 *n. milk. Plur. caret.*

Laceſſo -is, ivi, laceſſĕre: endi o um. laceſſitum u. laceſſens, laceſſiturus. *to provoke.*

Lacio is, lexi, lacĕre: iendi o um. lectum u. laciens, lecturus. *to allure, or entice: an old verb: but the compounds are in uſe; as.* allicio, elicio, illicio, pellicio, prolicio.

Lactes ium, 3 *f. the ſmall guts ; ſing. caret.*
Lacto as, avi, āre ; andi do dum, atum tu ; ans, aturus, *to give milk, or to deceiv.*
Lacus ûs, 4 *m. a lake ; Dat. & Abl. plur* lacubus.
Lædo is, læſi, lædĕre ; endi o um, læſum u, lædens, læſurus, *to hurt.*
Lælaps ăpis. 3 *maſc. a dog called Tempeſt.*
Lambo is, lambi, lambĕ e ; endi o um *(Sup. caret)* lambens *to lick.*
Lampas ădis, 3 *m. a lamp.*
Laniſta æ, 1 *m. a maſter of fence.*
Laquear —āris, 3 *neut. a vaulted roof.*
Laſer ĕris, 3 *neut. the herb called Benjamin.*
Lateo —es, latui, latēre ; endi o um ; latitum tu, latens, latiturus, *to lurk, or to lie hid.*
Lavo as, lavi, lavare ; andi do dum, lautum —tu, lotum u, & lavatum u ; lavans, lauturus, loturus, & lavaturus.
Laurus i & ûs, 3 & 4, *f. a bay-tree.*
Lebes ētis, 3 *m. a caldron, or pan.*
Lecythus i, 2 *dub. an oyl-glaſs.*
Lego is, legi, legĕre ; endi o um, lectum tu, legens, lecturus. *to read.*
Lemures um, 3 *maſc. hob-goblins, Sing. caret.*
Leo ōnis, 3 *m. a lion.*
Leo es, levi, lēre ; —endi —do - dum ; letum tu ; lens, leturus, *to annoint, or imprint ; an old Verb, not in uſe, but onely in the compound* Deleo, *to blot out.*
Lethum i, 2 *n. death ; Plu. caret.*
Liberi ōrum, 3 *m children. Sing. caret.*
Libet, libebat, libuit & libitum eſt vel fuit, libitum erat vel fuerat, libebit ; *it pleaſeth.*
Libs, libis, 3 *m. the ſouth-weſt winde.*
Licet. licebat, licuit ; vel licitum eſt vel fuit ; licuerat, vel licitum erat vel fuerat, licebit ; *it is lawfull.*
Lichen ēnis, 3 *m. liverwort.*
Lien ēnis, 3 *m. the melt, or ſpleen.*
Ligur —ŭris, 3 *com. one of Liguria*, incola Liguriæ.
Limax ācis, 3 *m. a ſnail.*

Limus i, 2 *m. dirt*; *Plur. caret.*
Lingo is, linxi; lingĕre; endi o um, (*Sup. caret*) lingens; *to lick.*
Lino is; lini, livi, & levi; linĕre; linendi ——do —dum; litum -tu, linens, liturus; *to daub, or beſmear.*
Linquo is, liqui; linquere; endi do dum, lictum tu, linquens, licturus, *to leav*
Linter is, 3 *dub. a cockboat.*
Liquefio —is, liquefactus ſum vel fui; liquefieri; liquefactus, -faciendus, *to bee molten.*
Liquor ĕris vel ĕre, *idem.*
Liveo es, livi, livēre; -endi o um (*Sup. caret*) livens; *to bee wan, to bee black and blue.*
Lixa —æ, 1 *m. a ſcullion.*
Locri -ōrum; 2 *m. a town in Italie*; *Sing. caret.*
Locus -i, 2 *maſc. a place*; *Plural.* hi Loci, & hæc loca -ōrum.
Logos i, 2 *m. ſpeech or reaſon.*
Loquor ĕris vel re, loquutus ſum vel fui, loqui; endi o um; loquutum tu; loquens, loquuturus, loquutus, & loquendus.
Luceo -es, luxi; lucēre; lucendi o um, (*Sup. caret*) lucens; *to ſhine.*
Ludo is, luſi, ludĕre; ludendi o um; luſum ſu, ludens, luſurus, *to play.*
Lues is, 3 *f. the murrain, Plur. caret.*
Lugeo es, luxi, lugēre; lugendi do dum, luctum ctu, lugens, luctus, *to mourn, or lament.*
Luo is, lui, luĕre; luendi o um, lïutum tu, luens, luiturus; *to redeem, to pay, to clenſe; but the compounds change the ſignification; and make* utum *in the Supines, not* uïtum; *as,* abluo -ui -utum; colluo, collui, collutum; diluo, dilui, dilutum; eluo, elui, elutum; polluo ui utum.
Luſtra -ōrum, 2 *n. dens of wilde beaſts, Sing. caret.*
Lynx ——yncis, 3 *dub. a ſpotted beaſt, an ounce.*

## M.

Mænalus -i, 2 *maſc an hill in Arcadia: in the Plural,* hæc Mænala -ōrum.
Magnes ētis, 3 *m. a loadſtone.*

Majores ōrum, 3 *maſc. our Anceſtors. Sing.caret.*
Malo,malis, malui, malle : malendi do dum,( *Sup. caret*) malens,*to bee more willing.*
Mando is,mandi,mandĕre: endi,o, um : manſum u. ens,manſurus. *to eat.*
Mando,as,avi,āre : andi o um : ātum u.ans aturus. *to command, or commit to.*
Maneo es, manſi, manēre : endi o um. manſum u. manens, manſurus. *to tarry,or abide.So the comp.* permaneo,remaneo:*but* emineo, immineo, præmineo, promineo *make* minui *in the præterperfect tenſ.*
Manes ium. 3 *m.ſpirits. ſing. caret.*
Manubiæ ārum. 1 *f. ſpoils taken in war. Sing caret.*
Manus ûs. 4. *fœm. an hand.*
Mapalia ōrum. 2 *neut. cottages. Sing.caret.*
Mare is. 3 *neut. the ſea.*
Margo ĭnis. 3 *du'. the brink or skirt of any thing.*
Marmor ŏris. 3 *neut.marble.*
Mars tis. 3*m.the god of war.*
Martyr yris.3 *co. a martyr.*
Mas,maris. 3 *m. a man, or the malekinde.*
Maſſicus i. 2 *m. an hill in Campania : in the Plural hæc* Maſſica ōrum.
Mater,matris. 3 *f.a mother.*
Medeor,ēris vel ēre,medicatus ſum vel fui(*à* medicor)mederi: medendi o um.medicatum u.medens, medicaturus. *to heal or cure.*
Medicor,āris vel āre, ātus ſum vel fui,āri: andi do dum. atum atu. ans, aturus. *to heal or cure.*
Meio is,minxi,( *à* mingo) meiĕre : endi o um,mictum u. meiens, micturus. *to piſs.*
Mel, mellis. 3 *n honey.in the Plur. it hath onely three like caſes. Nom. Acc. Voc.* Mella,mella mella.
Meleager –agri. 2 *maſc. a man's name.*
Meleagrus agri. 2 *maſc. a man's name.*
Menda æ. 1 *fœm. a fault.*
Mendum i. 2 *neut. a fault.*
Menſes ium. 3 *m. women's flowers. Sing caret.*
Menſis is. 3 *m. a month.*
Mereor, ēris vel ēre, merui, *vel* meritus ſum vel fui, merēri : merendi o dum. meritum u. merens,meriturus *to deſerv.*

Meridies

Meridies iei. 3 *m. noon-day.*
Meto is, meſſui, metĕre: -endi o um; meſſum u; metens, meſſurus: *to mow*
Metuo is, metui, metuĕre: me:uendi o um; *(Sup. caret)* metuens; *to fear.*
Metuor, —uĕris vel uĕre, *(caret præt)* metui: metuendus: *to bee feared.*
Meus, a um; *mine. a Pron. Poſſeſsive.*
Mico as micui micāre: andi o um: *(Sup caret)* micans: *to ſhine or glitter.*
Miles ĭtis: 3 *com. a ſouldier.*
Minæ ārum: 1 *fœm. threatnings*: *Sing. caret.*
Mingo is minxi, mingĕre: endi do dum; mictum u; mingens, micturus. *to piſs*
Minores ōrum: 3 *m. poſteritie*: *ſing caret.*
Miſceo es, miſcui, miſcēre: endi do dum; miſtum u; miſcens, miſturus: *to mingle.*
Miſereor, ēris vel ēre, miſertus ſum vel fui: miſereri: -erendi o um, miſertum u; miſerens, miſerturus: *to take pity on.*
Mitto is, miſi, mittĕre: endi, do dum, miſſum u; mittens, miſſurus. *to ſend.*
Mœnia ium: 3 *n the walls of a town*: *Sing. caret.*
Mœreo —es, mœſtus ſum vel fui, mœrēre: endi do dum; *(Sup. caret)* mœrens: *to bee ſad.*
Monoptōton i: *n. a monoptote*: i.e. *a word that hath but one termination, and that in one oblique caſe.*
Mons, montis: 3 *m. a mountain.*
Mordeo es, momordi, mordēre: endi o um, morſum u; mordens ſurus: *to bite.*
Morior, morĕris vel morĕre, mortuus ſum vel fui, morī: moriendi o um; *(Sup. caret)* moriens, moriturus *to die.*
Morior, īris vel īre: mortuus, moriri *&c. unde Ter. Eun. Act 3. ſc. 1.* Riſu, omnes qui aderant, emoriri
Mos mōris: 3 *m. a cuſtom.*
Mulceo es, mulſi, mulcēre: endi do dum; mulſum u; mulcens, mulſurus: *to aſſwage.*
Mulgeo es, mulſi (& mulxi) mulgēre; endi o um; mulctum ctu; mulgens, mulcturus: *to milk.*
Mulier muliĕris: 3 *f a woman: under the third ſpecial Rule, encreaſing ſhort.*

Mulſum -i, 2 *neut. wine and hony mingled together. Plur. caret.*

Multiplico as,āvi,āre;andi do dum, atum tu, ans, aturus, *to multiply.*

Munia ——ōrum 2 *neuter, a dutie or office. Singul. caret.*

Mus, mūris, 3 *m. a mouſ.*

## 'N.

NAnciſcor, ĕris vel ĕre,nactus ſum vel fui, nanciſci ; -endi o um ; nactum ctu, nanciſcens, nacturus, *to obtein.*

Naſcor, ĕ is vel ĕre, natus ſum vel fui, naſci ; naſcendi do dum ; natum tu;naſcens,naſciturus,*to bee born.*

Natales -ium, *maſc.* [ generis nobilitas, naſcendi conditio ] *ones ſtock or kindred ; Singul. caret,* cùm genus aſſignant ; *but*

Natalis is, 3 *m. ones birth day ;* dies natalis.

Natrix ĭcis, 3 *dub. a water-ſerpent.*

Natu 4 *m. by birth, onely in the Abl Sing.*

Neco, necas, necui, necāre; -andi o um, nectum u; necans,necaturus,*to kill.*

Necto is, nexi vel nexui, nectendi o um, nexum u, nectens, nexurus, *to knit.*

Nefrens endis, 3 *m. a young pigg.*

Negligo is,neglexi, negligĕre; endi o um,neglectum -ctu, negligens, neglecturus, *to neglect ; ex* nè *&* lego.

Nigreo -es, ui, nigrēre ; endi o um, *(Sup. caret)* nigrens, *to becom black.*

Nemo, nemĭnis, 3 *com. no body, à* nè *&* homo; *but the Genitive caſe is ſeldom uſed ; according to the Verſ,* Nemo caret genito, quinto, numeróque ſecundo. *Yet* Plautus *hath* Nemĭnis, neminis miſereri certum eſt,quia meî nemo miſeret. *Plaut. in Captivis.* Nemĭnis ingenio quenquam confidere oportet, *Lucilius.*

Neo,nes,nevi nēre : nendi o um, netum tu, nens, neturus, *to ſpin.*

Nervus vi, 2 *m. a ſinew.*

Neuter,a,um;*ge.* neutrius, *Adj. neither of both.*

Nexo

Nexo,as,ui, nexāre: andi o um,nexum u,nexans, nexurus.
Nideo,es, (*prat.caret*) nidēre; endi o um,(*Sup. caret*) nidens,' *to ſhine.*
Nihil,*neut indeclin. nothing.*
Nihilum —i, 2 *n. nothing, Plur. caret.*
Nîl, *neut undecl. nothing; contracted of* nihil.
Nitor, ĕris vel ĕre, niſus vel nixus ſum vel fui, niti; nirendi do dum, niſum ſu, vel nixum u; nitens,niſurus vel nixurus, *to endeavor.*
Niveo es,nivi, nivēre; nivendi o um,(*Sup.car.*) nivens, *to wink* indè conniveo.
No,nas,navi.nāre; nandi o um, natum tu, nans, naturus, *to ſwim.*
Noceo es,ui,nocēre; nocendi o um, nocitum u, noſcens, iturus, *to hurt.*
Noctu, 4 *m by night; a Monoptote, found onely in the Abl. Sing.*
Nolo,nonvis,nolui,nolle; nolendi o um, (*Supinis caret*) nolens; *to will,or to bee unwilling.*
Nonæ ārum, 1 *f. the Nones of a moneth,* Sing. caret.
Noſco –is, novi, noſcĕre; endi o um, notum tu, noſcens,noturus,*to know*
Noſter a u n,*our* pron. *Adj.*
Noſtras, *hic & hæc: & hoc* noſtrate ātis,*of our countrey.*
Notus i, 1 *m.the ſouth winde, Plur. caret.*
Nubes is, 3 *f. a cloud.*
Nubo —is,nupſi, *& nupta ſum*,nubĕre; nubendi o um, nuptu –u, nubens, nupturus, a, um, *to bee married; it is proper onely to a woman; therefore it is* nupta ſum, *not* nuptus: *a man is ſaid* uxorem ducĕre.
Nugæ ārum. 1 *fœm. trifles. Sing. caret.*
Nullus –a —um. *none.*
Nundinum - i, 2 *neut. a fair, in the plur. it is* nundinæ ārum, 1 *fœm.*
Nuo is,nui,nuĕre, nuendi o um, nutum u, nuens, nuturus, *to nod. a Verb not much in uſe; but the compounds are received; as* abnuo, annuo,innuo, renuo.
Nuptiæ ārum, 1 *f.marriage, Sing. caret.*
Nurus –ûs, 4 *f. a daughter in law.*

Nyctícorax ācis. 3 *maſcul. a night raven.*

O.

OBdo is, obdĭdi, obdĕre: endi o um: obditum u: obdens obditurus. *to bolt, or ſet againſt: comp. of* Ob *&* do.

Obex ĭcis. 3 *dub. a bolt or bar.*

Obliviſcor, ĕris vel ĕre; oblitus ſum vel fui; obliviſci: obliviſcendi do do dum: oblitum u, obliviſcens, turus. *to forget.*

Obſes ĭdis. 3 *com. a pledg in war, an hoſtage.*

Occĭdo is occĭdi, -ĕre: endi o um, occaſum u, occĭdens, occaſurus. *to ſet, to fall down, to periſh. of* ob *&* cado.

Occîdo, ĭdis, occîdi, occídĕre; occidendi o um. occîſum u. occîdens occîſurus. *to kill or ſlay, to wound to death.*

Occiput ĭtis. 3 *n. the hinder part of the head. of* ob *&* cædo.

Occludo is, occluſi, udĕre: endi o um; uſum u. udens, uſurus. *to ſhut up. of* ob *&* claudo.

Occulto, as, āvi, āre: andi o um. ātum ātu. occultans, aturus. *to hide, to conceal: frequentative, of* occulo.

Occulo is, occului, occulĕre: endi do dum: occultum —tu, occulens, occulturus. *to hide: of* ob *&* colo: *or rather of* ob *&* culo, *i.e.* volvo, tego.

October bris. 3 *m. the month ſo called. plur. caret*

Odor, odōris. 3 *m. a ſent or ſavor* quaſi olor *ab* oleo.

Odos, oleo.

Oleaſter, aſtri. *m. a wilde olive tree.*

Oleo es, olui, olēre: olendi do dum: olitum tu; olens oliturus. *to give a ſmell, or ſent: the Compounds make* olevi *in the Preterperfect tenſ: as* oboleo olēvi: adoleo, vel potiùs adoleſco, adolēvi: exoleo vel exoleſco exolēvi: obſoleo, obſolevi: inoleo vel inoleſco; inolēvi: *but four compounds follow the ſimple Verb: as* oboleo obolui: peroleo, perolui: redoleo, redolui: ſuboleo ſubolui.

Olfacio is, olfeci, olfacĕre; olfaciendi do dum; olfactum u; olfaciens, olfacturus. *to ſmell. of* olēre *&* facio.

Omen ĭnis 3 *n. ſore-ſpeaking.*

Omnis, *hic & hæc: & hoc* omne. *every one, all.*

Onus ĕris, 3 *neut, a burden.*

Onyx —ycis. 3 *dub. the nail of a man's hand: alſo a precious ſtone, white like a nail:* Onyx cum prole *with it's compound,* Sardonyx. *a Sardis ſtone.*

Operio is, operui, operīre; operiendi o um: opertum u; operiens, opertūrus, *to cover. of* ob *&* pario.

Opifex ĭcis. 3 *com. a workman.*

Opes, opem, ope. 3 *f. help, aid; a Triptote.*

Oppango —is, oppēgi, oppangĕre; endi do dum; oppactum &u. oppangens, oppacturus: *to faſten, or to join unto. of* ob *&* pango.

Opus -ûntis 3 *f. a Town in Locris.*

Orbis is, 3 *maſc. any round thing; as a globe, a bowl, the world.*

Ordior (*pro* incipio) īris vel īre, orſus ſum vel fui; ordiri: ordiendi do dum; orſum u; ordiens, orſurus. *to begin:* hinc exorior.

Ordior (*pro* texo) ordīris vel ordīre, orditus ſum vel fui, *&c. to weav.*

Oriens entis. 3 *m the Eaſt.*

Orior īris vel ĕris: ortus ſum vel fui, oriri: oriendi do dum; ortum tu; oriens, oriturus; *to ſpring, to ariſe, to begin.*

Orontes, is. 3 *maſc. a river in Syria.*

Os oris. 3 *neut. a mouth; in the Plural number it hath three like caſes:* ora, ora, ora.

Os oſſis. 3 *neut. a bone.*

Oſtrea —eæ. 1 *fœm. an oyſter.*

Ovum ī. 2 *neut. an egg.*

## P.

PAciſcor, ĕris vel ĕre; pactus ſum vel fui: paciſci: ——endi -do —um; pactum u; paciſcens, pacturus *to make a bargain.*

Palleo es, ui, pallēre: endi —do

~ -do -dum, (*Sup caret*) pallens, *to bee pale.*
Pampinus i, 2 *dub. a vine-leaf.*
Pando is, pandi, pandĕre; —endi do dum, paſſum u, pandens, paſſurus, *to open.*
Pango (*pro* paciſcor) pangis, pĕpĭgi pangĕre; endi do dum, pactum ctu, pangens, pacturus, *to bargain: though ſom ſay* pepĭgi *come's of* pego *the old Verb; for which wee uſe* paciſcor.
Pango [*pro* jungo, vel figo, vel planto] pangis, pēgi, paugĕre; ——endi -do -dum, pactum ctu, pangens, pacturus: *hence comp.* depango, oppango, circumpango, repango, compingo, impingo.
Pango [*pro* cano] pangis, panxi, pangĕre; endi do dum (*Supin. caret*) pangens. *to ſing.*
Panis is, 3 *m. bread.*
Panther ēris, 3 *m. a panther: Accuſ.* panthēra: *hence*
Panthēra æ, 1 *f. a panther.*
Papaver ĕris, 3 *neut. poppy.*
Papyrus i, 2 *f paper.*
Paradiſus i, 2 *maſc. paradiſe.*
Parco is, peperci & parſi, parcĕre: endi do dum, (*Supinis caret*) parcens, *to ſpare.*
Parens entis, 3 *com. a father or mother.*
Pareo —es, parui, parēre: -endi -o -um, parĭtum tu, parens, pariturus, *to obey.*
Pario is, peperi, parĕre: pariendi o um, partum tu, pariens, parturus, *to bring forth.*
Parnaſſus is 2 *m. an hill in Phocis.*
Partio is, partivi, partīre: iendi o um, partitum u, partiens, partiturus, *to divide.*
Parturio is, īvi īre: -iendi do dum, ītum u, -iens, parturiturus, *to be toward labor.*
Paſco —is, pavi, paſcĕre: paſcendi o um. paſtum tu, paſcens, paſturus, *to feed or nouriſh.*
Paſcor, ĕris ĕre, paſtus ſum vel fui, paſci; paſtus, paſcendus. *to bee fed.*
Paſſer ĕris. 3 *epic. a ſparrow.*
Pateo -es, patui, & paſſus ſum vel fui: patendi o um, paſſum —u, patens, paſſurus, *to lie open.*

Patior, ĕris vel ĕre, paſſus ſum vel fui, pati: patiendi -do -dum, paſſum —u, patiens, paſſurus, paſſus, & patiendus, *to ſuffer.*

Patro as, āvi, āre: andi do dum, atum tu, -ans, aturus, *to commit.*

Patruelis is, 3 *c. a brother's childe.*

Paveo es, pavi, pavēre: endi o um, (*Supinis caret*) pavens, *to fear.*

Pecten ĭnis, 3 *maſc. a comb.*

Pecto is, pexi & pexui, pectĕre: pectendi o um, pexum u, pectens, pexurus, *to kemb.*

Pecus ŏris, 3 *n. great cattel.*

Pecus -ŭdis, 3 *fœm. ſmall cattel.*

Pedes ĭtis, 3 *com. a footman.*

Pedo -is, pepēdi, pedĕre; endi do dum, pedĭtum tu, pedens, pediturus, *to fart.*

Pelagus -i, 2 *maſc & neut. the ſea. Plural caret. Yet* Lucretius *hath* pelage *in the plural.*

Pellex ĭcis, 3 *f. an harlot.*

Pello -is, pepuli, pellĕre: —endi do dum, pulſum ſu, pellens, pulſurus, *to drive away.*

Penates ium. 3 *m. houſhold gods. Sing. caret.*

Pendeo es, pependi, pendēre: endi o um pensum -tu, pendens, penſurus, *to bee hanged.*

Pendo is, pependi, pendĕre: pendendi do dum, penſum u, pendens, penſurus, *to weigh.*

Penis is, 3 *m. a man's yard.*

Penum i, 2 *neut. all manner of victuals.*

Penus ŏris, 3 *n. all manner of victuals.*

Pĕnus, i & ûs. 2 & 4. *maſc. all manner of victuals.*

Perago is, perēgi, peragĕre: -endi o um, peractum u, peragens, peracturus, *to finiſh.*

Percutio -is, percuſſi percutĕre: ——iendi -do -dum, percuſſum u, percutiens, percuſſurus. *to ſtrike*

Perdix ĭcis, 3 *d. a partridg.*

Perdo is, perdidi, perdĕre: perdendi do dum, perditum ——tu, perdens, perditurus, *to loſe. of* per & do.

Perduelis is, 3 *com. a ſtubborn enemy.*

Pergamus i, 2 *f. in the Plur.* hæc Pergama ōrum.

Pergo,

Pergo is, perrexi, pergĕre: endi do dum, perrectum u, pergens, perrecturus. *to go forward:* à per & rego.

Perlego is, ēgi; perlegĕre: perlegendi do dum; perlectum —lectu, perlegens, perlecturus. *to read thorowly.*

Permiſſu. 4 *m. onely in the Abl. Sing.*

Perpetior, ĕris vel ĕre: perpeſſus ſum vel fui: perpeti: perpetiendi do dum; perpeſſum perpeſſu; perpetiens, perpeſſurus. *to ſuffer.* à per & patior.

Perplaceo —es —ui; ēre endi do dum; perplacitum —tu; perplacens, perplaciturus. *to pleaſe very much.*

Perſis ĭdis. 3 *f. Perſis. Plur. caret.*

Pes ĕdis. 3 *m. a foot.*

Peto is, petivi, (*Sync.* petii) petĕre: petendi o um; petitum u. petens, petiturus. *to ask.*

Phaleræ, ——alerārum. 1 *fœmin. Horſ-trappings; Sing. caret.*

Pharus i. 1 *dub. a watch-Tower.*

Phaſelus i. 2 *dub. a brigandine.*

Philotis ĭdis. 3 *f. a woman's name.*

Phœnix īcis. 3 *m. a phenix.*

Phryx ygis. 3 *m. a Phrygian.*

Pietas atis. 3 *f. godlineſs.*

Piget, pigebat, piguit vel pigitum eſt vel fuit, piguerat, vel pigitum erat vel fuerat, pigebit, pigēre. *it irketh.*

Pingo is, pinxi, pingĕre: —endi do dum. pictum ctu; pingens, picturus, *to paint.*

Pinſo —is, pinſui, pinsĕre: endi do dum; piſtum ſtu; pinſens, piſturus. *to bake.*

Pinus, i & ûs. 2 & 4. *m. a pine-tree.*

Piper ĕris. 3 *n. pepper.*

Piſcis is. 3 *m. a fiſh.*

Pix picis. 3 *f. pitch.*

Placeo es, placui, placēre: endi do dum; placitum u; placens, placiturus. *to pleaſ.*

Plagæ ārum. 3 *fœm.* (retia) *hunting nets. Sing. caret.*

Plaga æ. 1 *fœm. a wound.*

Plaga ——æ. 1 *f. a climate.*

Plaudo is. plauſi, plaudĕre; —endi do dum: plauſum

ſum plauſu; plaudens plauſurus. *to clap hands for joy.*

Plebs } is, 3 *fœm. common*
Plebis } *people.*

Plecto —is, xi; plectĕre: ——endi —do —dum; plexum u plectens, plexurus (punio) *to puniſh.*

Plecto is, xi, plectĕre; endi do dum: plexum u. plectens, plexurus. *to entangle, or to weave.*

Pleo —es, evi, plēre: endi —do —dum; plectum u; plens, pleturus. *to fill. an old Verb out of uſe: but onely in the Compounds: as* compleo, expleo, impleo, repleo, ſuppleo.

Plico as, avi (& plicui) āre: andi —do —dum: plicatum u (& plicitum u) plicans, plicaturus & pliciturus. *to fold. Comp.* applico, complico, explico, replico, Multipli. co, ſupplico.

Pluo is, ui, *or* pluvi, pluĕre: endi do dum; pluitum u; pluens, pluiturus. *to rain.*

Plus, pluris. 3 *n. in the plur. hi & hæ* plures, *& hæc* plura, *thorowout.*

Polleo es, (*Præter. caret*) ——ĕre: endi do dum; (*Sup. caret*) —ens, *to bee able.*

Pono is, poſui, ponĕre: endi o um: poſitum u; ponens, poſiturus. *to put.*

Pons ontis. 3 *m. a bridg.*

Pontus i. 2 *m. the ſea.*

Porticus ûs. 4 *m. a gallerie.*

Poſco is, popoſci, poſcĕre: endi do dum; (*Supinis caret*) poſcens. *to ask or require.*

Poſtis is. 3 *m. a poſt*

Poto as, āvi, āre, (& potus ſum vel fui) āre: andi do dum: potum potu; & potatum tu; potans, poturus & potaturus *to drink.*

Præcordia orum. 2 *neut. the midriff. Sing. caret.*

Præcurro —is, præcucurri, præcurrĕre; —endi do dum: præcurſum u, præcurrens, præcurſurus. *to run before. of* præ & curro

Prælego —is, —ēgi, prælegĕre: endi o dū. ectum —ectu, prælegens, ecturus. *to read before. of* præ & lego.

Præmineo es, præminui, præminēre; endi o um: (*Sup. caret*) præminens.

*to*

*to excell others. of* præ *&* maneo.

Præneſte is. 3 *n. a Town in Italie. plur. caret.*

Præs ædis. 3 *maſc. a ſuretie.*

Præſes ĭdis. 3 *c. a preſident.*

Præſul ŭlis. 3 *c. a preſident, or prelate.*

Prandeo —es, prandi *&* pranſus ſum vel fui, prandēre: endi do dum prandens, pranſurus. *to dine.*

Precis, precem, prece. 3 *f. onely in three caſes in the Singul. Number, but whole in the Plural: as* preces, precum, precibus. *&c.*

Premo is, preſſi, premĕre: premendi do dum preſſum u, premens, preſſurus. *to preſs, to bee againſt, to purſue.*

Primitiæ ārum. 1 *f. firſt-fruits. Sing. caret.*

Princeps ĭpis. 3 *c. a Prince.*

Problēma ématis 3 *neut. a demand, an hard queſtion.*

Prodo is, prodĭdi, prodĕre: endi o um, proditum tu, prodens, proditurus. *to betray. of* pro *&* do.

Proficiſcor, ĕris vel ĕre: profectus ſum vel fui: proficiſci: endi do dum, profectum —u. proficiſcens, -ecturus, *to go forth.*

Proluo is, ui, uĕre: uendi o um. prolutum u. proluens, proluturus. *all-to-waſh. ex* pro *&* lavo.

Promineo es, inui, ēre. endi o um. *(Sup car.)* prominens. *to hang out in ſight.*

Promo is, prompſi, promĕre: —endi —do —dum. promptum u. promens; promturus. *to bring forth; to ſet abroad.*

Promptu. 4 *maſcul. onely in the Ablative caſe. with readineſs.*

Pſallo is, ſalli, pſallĕre: endi o um, *(Sup car.)* pſallens. *to ſing.*

Puber ĕris. 3 *com. ripe of age.*

Pubes is, 3 *fœm. ripeneſs of age. Plur caret.*

pudet, pudebat, puditum eſt vel fuit, puditum erat vel fuerat, pudebit, pudēre. *it ſhameth.*

Pueraſco is, *(præter. caret)* pueraſcĕre: ——endi —do —dum. *(Sup. caret)* pueraſcens. *to wax a childe.*

Pugil ĭlis. 3 *com. a champion.*

Pulver ĕris. 3 *m. duſt.*

Pulvis ĕris. 3 *m. duſt.*

Pumex ĭcis. 3 *m. a pumice-ſtone.*
Punctum i. 2 *n. a point.*
Punctus i. 2 *m. a point.*
Pungo is, pupugi & punxi, pungĕre : —endi —do —dum. punctum ctu. pungens, punctūrus. *to prick.*
Pus pūris. 3 *neut. filth, corruption.*
Python ōnis. 3 *dub. a ſerpent, kil'd by Apollo.*

## Q.

Quæro is, quæſivi, quæſĭtum, quærĕre: endi o um quæſitum u. quærens, quæſiturus. *to ſeek.*
Quatio quatis, concuſſi (*of* concutio) quatĕre: quatiendi do dum. quaſſum -u. quatiens, quaſſurus, *to ſhake.*
Quercus, *i &* ûs. 2 *&* 4. *f. an oak.*
Qui, quæ, quod. *who or which. a pron. Rel.*
Quies ētis. 3 *f. reſt. Plural. caret.*
Quilibet, quælibet, quodlibet vel quidlibet *every one. a Pron. Indefin.*
Quiniſco -is, quexi, quiniſcĕre : endi do dum. (*Sup. caret*) quiniſcens. *to nodd with the head.*
Quiſquiliæ ārum. 1 *f chippings ; or things of no weight. Plur. car.*
Quot. *how many.*

## R.

Rabula æ. 1 *m. a brawler.*
Rado is, raſi, radĕre : endi o um. raſum u. radens, raſurus. *to ſhave.*
Ramex ĭcis, 3 *dub. burſtneſs.*
Rapio —is, rapui, rapĕre : rapiendi —do —dum. raptum ——u. rapiens. rapturus. *to take or ſnatch away.*
Raſtrum i, 2 *neut. a rake : in the Plur.* hi Raſtri *&* hæc Raſtra.
Raucio -is, rauſi, raucīre : rauciendi o um. (*Sup. caret*) rauciens, *to be hoarſ.*
Recĭdo is, recĭdi, recidĕre: endi o um, recaſum ſu. recidens, recaſurus. *to fall backward.*
Recordor, ārĭs vel āre, recordātus ſum vel fui, recordari : recordandi -do -dum. recordatum u, recordans, -aturus. *to remember.*

Reddo —is, reddĭdi, reddĕre: endi o um: redditum u; reddens, redditurus, *to reſtore.*

Redoleo —es —ui —ēre: ——endi —do —dum; ——ĭtum ——ĭtu; redolens, -iturus, *to give a ſavor.*

Refringo is, refrēgi, refringĕre: endi o um; refractum u; refringens, refracturus. *to break open. of* re *&* frango.

Rego —is, rexi, regĕre: endi o um: rectum ctu; regens, recturus. *to rule or govern.*

Relego —is —ēgi, -egĕre: endi o um: relectum u; —egens, ecturus. *to read again.*

Reminiſcor, ĕris vel ĕre: recordatus ſum vel fui (*of* recordor) reminiſci; endi o um; recordatum u; reminiſcens, recordaturus. *to remember.*

Ren ēnis. 3 *m. the kidney.*

Renuo —is, renui, renuĕre; -endi -do -dum: (*Supinis caret*) renuens. *to refuſe. à* re *&* nuo.

Reor, reris vel rere, ratus ſum vel fui, reri, rendi o um; ratum u; rens, raturus. *to ſuppoſe.*

Repango is repegi, repangĕre; endi do dum; repactum repactu, repangens, repacturus. *to faſten again. of* re *&* pango.

Reperio is, reperi, reperīre: iendi o um; repertum —u, reperiens, reperturus. *to finde: of* re- *&* pario.

Repetundarum, *gen.* repetundis. *Abl.* 1 *f. bribery.*

Replico as, āvi, (*&* replicui) āre: andi do dum; —atum —atu, ——ans, aturus. *to reply. of* re *&* plico.

Repungo -is, repupugi & repunxi, repungĕre: repungendi —do —dum; repunctum repunctu; repungens, repuncturus, *to prick again: of* re *&* pungo.

Res, rei. 5 *fœm. a thing.*

Reſcio is, ivi, reſcire: iendi o um: reſcitum u, reſciens, reſciturus. *to know again, of* re *&* ſcio.

Reſpuo is, ui, uĕre; uendi o um: reſputum u; reſpuens, reſputurus, *to refuſe. of* re *&* ſpuo.

Reſtis

Reſtis is. 3 *m. a halter.*
Reſulto as, āvi, āre; andi o um: reſultum u, reſultans, reſultaturus. *to rebound.*
Rete is. 3 *n. a net.*
Rex, regis. 3 *m. a king.*
Rideo es, riſi, ridēre; endi o um; riſum ſu, ridens, riſurus. *to laugh.*
Ringo is, rinxi, ringĕre; endi do dum: rictum u, ringens, rictūrus. *to frett or vex.*
Robur ŏris. 3 *n an oak.*
Rodo is, roſi, rodĕre: endi o um. roſum u. rodens, roſurus. *to knaw.*
Roma æ. 1 *fœm. Rome.*
Ros, rōris. 3 *m. the dew.*
Roſtra ōrum. 2 *n. the Pulpit. Sing. caret.*
Rudens entis. *dub. a cable-rope.*
Rudo is, rudi, rudĕre; rudendi o um: (*Supinis caret*) rudens. *to bray like an aſs.*
Rumpo is, rupi, rumpĕre; endi o um; ruptum tu, rumpens, rupturus. *to break.*
Ruo, ruis, ruî, ruĕre; ruendi do dum, ruitum tu, ruens, ruiturus. *to fall.*
Rus ruris. 3 *n. the countrey: in the Plural it hath three like caſes.* rura, rura, rura.

## S.

SAcer, a, um. *holie.*
Sacerdos, ōtis. 3 *com. a Prieſt or Nun.*
Sacro -as, avi, āre: andi ando andum; atum u, ans, —āturus. *to dedicate.*
Sal —alis. 3 *maſc. ſalt. and it is found in the Neuter Gender,* hoc Sal.
Salio is. [*pro* ſalto] ſalui, (*or* ſalii) ſalire; iendi endo endum: ſaltum u, ſaliens, ſalturus. *to leap.* indè deſilio, deſilii, deſultum: exſilio; tranſilio; reſilio.
Salio is, (*pro* ſale condio, *or* conſpergo) ſalivi, ſalire; iendi -do -dum: ſalitum, tu. ſaliens, ſaliturus. *to ſeaſon with ſalt. vide* ſallo.
Sallio —is, ſallivi, ſallīre: —iendi do dum; ſallitum u. ſalliens, ſallituras. *to ſalt.*
Sallo ——is, ſalli, ſallĕre: endi o um; ſalſum ſu;

ſallens, ſalſurus. *to ſeaſon with ſalt.*
Salto —as, āvi, -āre : andi do dum ; ſaltum u, ſaltans, ſaltaturus. *to leap or dance.*
Salum i. 2 *n. the ſea.*
Salus ūtis. 3 *f. health. Pl. car.*
Samnis ītis 3 *m. a Samnite.*
Sancio is, ſanxi & ſancivi, ſancīre ; ſanciendi do dum ; ſancitum -cītu ; ſanciens, ſancituruſ. *to eſtabliſh.*
Sanguis ĭnis. 3 *maſc. blood. Plur. car.*
Sapphirus i 2 *f. a ſapphire.*
Sapientia æ. 1 *fœm. wiſdom. Plural. caret.*
Sapio —is, ſapui, ſapĕre : ſapiendi —do —dum, ( *Supinis caret* ) ſapiens. *to bee wiſe, to have a taſte.*
Sarcio is, ſarſi, ſarcīre: iendi do dum : ſartum tu; ſarciens, ſarturus. *to patch.*
Sardonyx ycis. 3 *m. a Sardonyx ſtone.*
Satago —is, ſatēgi, agĕre; endi do dum; ( *Sup. caret* ) ſatagens. *to do endeavor.*
Satrapas } *æ. m. a peer, or*
Satrapa } *prince.*
Scabo -is, ſcabi, ſcabĕre : -endi do dum. ( *Sup. caret* ) ſcabens, *to ſcratch. or rub.*
Scalpo is, ſcalpſi, ſcalpĕre : —endi do dum, ſcalptum ſcalptu, ſcalpens, ſcalpturus. *to claw or ſcratch.*
Scando is, ſcandi, ſcandĕre. endi do dum ; ſcanſum ſu ; ſcandens, ſcanſurus, *to climbe.*
Scindo is, ſcidi, ſcindĕre ; -endi do dum. ſciſſum u. ſcindens, ſciſſurus. *to cut.*
Scio, ſcis, ſcivi, ſcire ; ſci—endi do dum. ſcitum ſcitu. ſciens, ſciturus. *to know.*
Scobis } is. 3 *f. duſt.*
Scobs }
Scriba æ. 1 *maſc. a ſcribe, or notarie.*
Scribo is, ſcripſi, ſcribĕre : —endi endo endum ; ſcriptum ſcriptu, ſcribens, ſcripturus. *to write.*
Scrobs, ſcrobis. 3 *fœm. a ditch.*
Scurra æ 1 *maſc. a ſcoffer or jeſter.*
Secerno —is, ſecrēvi ; ſecernĕre : endi do dum ;

ſe-

ſecretum u, ſecernens, ſecreturus. *to divide, or ſeparate.*

Seco —as, ſecui, ſecāre; andi do dum; ſectum ſectu, ſecans, ſecturus, *to cut.*

Sedeo, ſedes, ſēdi; ſedēre: ——endi —do ——dum; ſeſſum ſeſſu, ſedens, ſeſſurus. *to ſit.*

Seges ĕtis. 3 *fœm. corn yet ſtanding.*

Seligo ——is, ſelegi, ſeligĕre: ſeligendi do dum; ſelectum ——ectu, ſeligens, ſelecturus. *to ſelect, to ſet apart.*

Semis —is. 3 *maſc. ab ἥμισυς,* generatim convenit cujuſque rei dimidio. *half.*

Semiſſis, *gen.* ſemiſſis. 3 *m. half a pound,* quaſi ſemias, ſex unciæ, dimidium aſſis.

Senecta æ 1 *f. old age. Plur. caret.*

Senex, ſenis. 3 *com. an old man.*

Senio ōnis. 3 *maſc. the ſiſepoint.*

Senium ii. 2 *n. old age. Plur. caret.*

Senſum i. 2 *neut. the ſenſ, or feeling, judgment, or reaſon.*

Senſus ûs. 3 *m. idem.*

Sentio, ſentis, ſenſi; ſentire; ——iendi —do —dum, ſenſum u, ſentiens, ſenſurus. *to perceiv, or underſtand.*

Sentis is. 3 *m. a thorn.*

Sepelio —is, ſepelivi, ſepelire. ſepeliendi -do -dum. ſepultum u. ſepeliens, ſepulturus. *to bury.*

Sepio —is, ſepſi, ſepīre; —iendi —do —dum; ſeptum ſeptu; ſepiens, ſepturus. *to hedg.*

Seps (*pro* ſerpente, ſcolopendra ſcilicet) ſēpis. 3 *maſculine. ἀ σήπω* putrefacio, quòd membra icta putrefaciat. *σήψ. a ſerpent.*

Seps ——ēpis, vel potiùs, ſepes ——is. (*pro* ſepimento) 3 *fœminine. an hedg: of* ſepio.

Sequor, ſequĕris vel ĕre, ſequutus ſum vel fui, ſequi, ſequendi o um, ſequutum u, ſequens, ſequuturus. ſequurus, & ſequendus. *to follow.*

Sermo ōnis. 3 *m. ſpeech.*
Ser Sēris. 3 *maſc. One of a people in Aſia called* Seres
Sero ( *pro* ſemino *vel* planto ) ſeris, sēvi : ſerĕre : ſerendi —endo ——dum : ſatum ——tu ; ſerens, ſaturus : *to ſowe, or plant : the Compounds whereof make* sĭtum : *as*, Aſſero ( *i. e.* juxta ſero ) aſſevi, aſsĭtum : conſero, conſēvi, consĭtum : Diſſero ( *pro* diſſemino ) ēvi, ĭtum : obſero, obſevi, obſitum.
Sero ( *pro* ordino *vel* jungo ) ſeris, ſerui, ſerĕre : ——endi ——endo —endum : ſertum ſertu, ſerens, ſerturus. *to ſet in order : the Compounds whereof make* ſertum : *as*, aſſero, ( *i. e.* affirmo, confirmo ) aſſerui aſſertum. Conſero, ( *pro* commiſceo ) conſerui conſertum. Deſero ( *i. e.* derelinquo ) deſerui deſertum. Diſſero ( *i. e.* diſputo ) diſſerui diſſertum. Exſero ( *i. e.* extraho *vel* etxendo ) exſerui exſertum. Inſero ( *i. e.* immitto *vel* interpono ) inſerui inſertum.
Serpens —entis. 3 *maſc. a ſerpent.*
Sibilus i. 2 *maſcul. an hiſſing. in the Plurall Number it is maſculine and neuter : as, hi* ſibili, *& hæc* ſibila.
Sido —is, sēdi ( *of* ſedeo ) ſidĕre, ſidendi do dum : *Sup. caret* ) ſidens. *to ſettle down : Compounds* aſſido, conſido, deſido, reſido, ſubſido ēdi.
Siler ĕris. 3 *neut. un Oſier.*
Silex ĭcis. 3 *maſc. a flint-ſtone.*
Sinapi. *n. undecl. muſtard.*
Sinapis is. 3 *f. muſtard.*
Sindon, ŏnis. 3 *f. fine linnen cloth.*
Singultio —is, ſingultivi, ſingultīre : ——iendi —endo —dum : ſingultum u, ſingultiens, ſingulturus. *to ſob.*
Sino —is, ſivi, ſinĕre ; ſinendi do dum ; ſitum tu, ſinens, ſiturus : *to ſuffer.*
Sinum i. 2 *neut.* } *a milk-*
Sinus i. 3 *maſc.* } *pail.*
Sinus ûs. 4 *m a boſom.*
Siren ēnis. 3 *f. a meremaid.*

Siſer —ēris. 3 *neut. a parſnip.*
Siſto ( *pro* facio ſtare : *Verb Active* ) ſiſtis, ſtiti, ſiſtĕre, ſiſtendi endo endum : ſtatum ſtatu ; ſiſtens, ſtaturus : *to make to ſtand : as* ſiſte gradum, *ſtay your pace.* ſiſte lacrymas, *ſtay your tears.*
Siſto ( *tantùm pro* ſtare ; *Verb Neuter* ) ſiſtis, ſteti ; ſiſtĕre : —endi endo endum : ſtatum tu ; ſiſtens, ſtaturus. *to ſtand.*
Sitis is. 3 *fœm. thirſt. Plur. caret.*
Soboles is. 3 *f. an offſpring. Plur caret.*
Socrus i. 2 *fœm. a mother-in-law.*
Sodalis is. 3 *maſc. a companion.*
Sol ōlis. 3 *m. the ſun.*
Soleo ——es, ſolitus ſum vel fui ; ——ēre : *to bee wont, or accuſtomed.*
Solium ii. 2 *neut. a throne. Plur. caret.*
Solvo —is, ſolvi ; ſolvĕre : endi do dum ; ſolutum u ; ſolvens, ſoluturus. *to looſe.*
Somnus ni. 2 *m. ſleep.*
Sono —as, ſonui, ſonāre : andi do dum : ſonitum tu ; ſonans, ſoniturus, *to ſound.*
Sorbeo ——es, ſorbui & ſorpſi, ſorbēre : —endi endo endum : ſorptum u, ſorbens, ſorpturus, *to ſup.*
Soror ōris. 3 *f. a ſiſter.*
Spargo, ſpargis, ſparſi, ſpargĕre : ——endi endo endum : ſparſum ſu ; ſpargens, ſpàrſurus. *to ſprinckle.*
Species ēi. 5 *fœm. a kinde.*
Specus i *or* ûs. 2 & 4 *maſc. a den.*
Sperno —is, ſprevi, ſpernĕre : ſpernendi —endo —endum ; ſpretum tu ; ſpernens, ſpreturus. *to deſpiſe.*
Spinus ——ni. ( *or more rightly*, mas pinus ) *a ſloe tree, or a pine tree.*
Splen ——ēnis. 3 *m. the ſpleen.*
Spondeo —es, ſpopondi ; ſpondēre : endi o um : ſponſum ſu ; ſpondens, ſponſurus. *to promiſs.*
Sponſalia ōrum. 2 *n. betrothing. Sing. caret.*

Spontis. *Genit.* & ſponte: *Ablat.* 3 *fœm. of his own accord.*

Statuo, ſtatuis, ſtatui, ſtatuĕre; ſtatuendi ——do dum: ſtatutum ——tu; ſtatuens, uturus. *to appoint, or decree.*

Sterno, ſternis, ſtravi, ſternĕre: ſternendi do dum, ſtratum ſtratu, ſternens, ſtraturus. *to ſpread or throw down.*

Stipis } is. 3 *f. an alms.*
Stips }

Stirps (*pro* trunco arboris) ſtirpis. 3 *maſcul. the trunck, or body of a tree.*

Stirps (origo, progenies, ſoboles) ſtirpis. 3 *fœmin. a ſtock, or deſcent.*

Sto, ſtas, ſteti; ſtare: ſtandi —do —dum; ſtatum ſtatu, ſtans, ſtaturus. *to ſtand.*

Strepo is, ſtrepui, ſtrepĕre: ſtrependi —do —dum, ſtrepĭtum ſtrepĭtu, ſtrepens, ſtrepiturus. *to make a noiſe.*

Strido -is, ſtridi, ſtridĕre: endi do dum: (*Supinis caret*) ſtridens. *to make a noiſe.*

Stringo, ſtringis, ſtrinxi; ſtringĕre: ſtringendi do dum; ſtrictum u, ſtringens, ſtricturus. *to ſtrain, to ſtrike.*

Struo, ſtruis, ſtruxi, ſtruĕre; ——endi —endo —endum: ſtructum ctu, ſtruens, ſtructurus. *to build.*

Stultitia æ. 1 *f. fooliſhneſs. Plur. caret.*

Suadeo, ſuades, ſuaſi, ſuadēre: ſuadendi ——do —dum; ſuaſum ſuaſu, ſuadens, ſuaſurus. *to perſwade.*

Suber ĕris. 3 *neut. a cork-tree.*

Sublego, ſublegis, ſublēgi; ſublegĕre: —endi -do -dum; ſublectum ſublectu, ſublegens, ſublecturus. *to ſteal away privily.*

Suboleo es, ſubolui, ſubolēre: ——endi ——do -dum: ſubolitum ſubolitu, ſubolens, ſuboliturus. *to ſavor, or ſmell a thing.*

Sueſco is, ſuevi *vel* ſuetus ſum vel fui; ſueſcĕre: endi endo endum; ſuetum tu, ſueſcens, ſueturus. *to accuſtom.*

Suffero, ſuffers, ſuſtuli, ſufferre: ſufferendi -do dum; ſublatum —atu, ſufferens, ſublaturus, *to ſuffer.*

Sugo, ſugis, ſuxi, ſugĕre: ——endi endo endum; (*Supinis caret*) ſugens, *to ſuck.*

Sulmo, Sulmōnis. 3 *maſc. a Town where Ovid was born.*

Sum, es, fui (*of* fuo) eſſe: futurus. *to bee.*

Sumo, ſumis, ſumſi, ſumĕre; ——endi ——endo dum; ſumtum ſumtu; ſumens, ſumturus. *to take.*

Supellex —ectĭlis. 3 *fœm. Plur.* ſupellectilia, *houſholdſtuff*, ſed vix legitur.

Suppetiæ, *Acc.* ſuppetias. 1 *f. aid.*

Supplico as, ſupplicavi; āre; ——andi do dum, ſupplicatum tu, ans, aturus. *to entreat. of* ſub & plico.

Surgo, ſurgis, ſurrexī; ſurgĕre; ſurgendi endo endum, ſurrectum ſurrectu, ſurgens ſurrecturus. *to riſe, of* furſum & rego, erigo.

Sus, ſuis. 3 *com. a ſow, boar, or hog.*

Synodus ŏdi, 2 *fœm. an aſſembly.*

## T.

TAceo, taces, tacui, tacēre: —endi endo endum, tacĭtum tacĭtu, tacens, taciturus. *to hold one's peace.*

Tædet, tædebat, tæduit, *or* pertæſum eſt vel fuit, tæduerat, vel pertæſum erat vel fuerat, tædebit, tædēre. *it irketh.*

Tænarus ri. 2 *maſc. a Promontory in Laconia; in the Plurall*, hæc Tartara ōrum.

Tagus gi. 2 *a river in Portugal.*

Talio ōnis. 3 *maſc. like for like, avengement.*

Talpa, talpæ. 3 *dub. a mole.*

Tango is, tetĭgi, tangĕre; tangendi do dum, tactum tactu, tangens, taturus. *to touch.*

Tantundem. *Genit.* tantidem. *as much. a Diptote, declined onely in two caſes.*

Tapes ētis. 3 *m. a carpet, or tapeſtry.*
Tapēte ētis. 3 *n. tapeſtry.*
Tapētum ēti 2 *n. tapeſtry.*
Tartarus ——ri. 2 *maſcul. hell. in the Plural, Hæc* Tartara.
Taygetus ——ti. 2 *maſc. an hill in Laconia; in the Plural, Hæc* Taygeta.
Teges ĕtis. 3 *fœm. a matt.*
Temno is, tempſi, temnĕre: endi do dum: temtum u; temnens, temptūrus. *to deſpiſe.*
Tempe, Τέμπεα *n. neuter. a very fair field in Theſſalie, or a place of delight.*
Tendo ——is, tĕtendi; tendĕre: ——endi do dum: tenſum —u, & tentum —tu; tendens, tenſurus & tenturus. *to ſtretch, or bend.*
Teneo —es, tenui, tenēre: tenendi do dum; tentum u; tenens, tenturus. *to hold.*
Tepeo ——es, tepui; tepēre; tependi endo endum; (*Sup. caret*) tepens. *to bee warm.*
Tepeſco is, tepui, tepeſcĕre: tepeſcendi do dum; (*Sup. caret*) tepens. *to wax hot.*
Ternio ōnis. 3 *m. the trey-point.*
Tero —is, trivi, terĕre: terendi o um; tritum tu; terens, triturus. *to wear.*
Teſqua ōrum. 2 *n. rough places.*
Teſtis, teſtis. 3 *maſcul. a witneſs.*
Teucer ri } 2 *m. a king*
Teucrus ri. } *of Troy.*
Texo —is, texui, texĕre: endi do dum; textum tu; texens, texturus. *to weav.*
Thebæ ——ārum. 1 *fœm. Thebes. a city. Sing. caret.*
Thermæ ārum. 1 *fœm. hot bathes. Sing. caret.*
Thorax ācis. 3 *m. a breſt-plate.*
Thrax —ācis. 3 *m. a Thracian.*
Thus ūris. 3 *neut. frankencenſe: or the frankincenſ-tree. In the Plural it hath three like caſes:* thura, thura, thura.
Tignum i. 2 *n. a raſter.*
Tignus i. 2 *m. a raſter.*
Tigris ——ĭdis. 3 *fœm. a tigre*

Timeo es, timui, timēre; timendi endo endum; (*Sup. caret*) timens. *to fear.*

Timeor. timēris vel timēre: (*Præterit. caret*) timēri: timendus. *to bee feared.*

Titubo —as, titubāvi, & titubatus ſum vel fui; titubāre: -andi ando andum; titubatum tu; titubans, titubaturus. *to ſtumble.*

Tollo —is, ſuſtuli; tollĕre; tollendi —endo —endum; latum latu; tollens, laturus. *to bear or ſuffer.*

Tondeo es, totondi; tondēre: tondendi -endo endum; tonſum —ſu; tondens, tonſurus. *to clip, or ſhear.*

Tonitru. *neuter. Invariab. thunder. in the Plural Number,* Tonitrua uum, *&c.*

Tonitrus ūs. 4 *maſc. thunder.*

Tono as, tonui, tonāre: tonandi do dum; tonĭtum u; tonans, tonitu-rus. *to thunder.*

Torpeo es, torpui, torpēre: torpendi do dum: (*Sup. caret*) torpens, *to bee ſluggiſh.*

Torqueo —es, torſi, torquēre: torquendi -endo —endum: torſum torſu, & tortum tortu; torquens, torſurus, & ——turus. *to wreath, to reſt, to vex, or trouble.*

Torquis -is. 3 *m. a chain for the neck.*

Torrens entis. 3 *m. a torrent.*

Torreo es, torrui, torrēre: torrendi o um: toſtum u; torrens, toſturus. *to roſt.*

Torris is. 3 *m. a firebrand.*

Tot, *hi hæ & hæc. ſo many. an Aptote.*

Tracto -as, āvi, āre: tra-andi do dum: —ātum tu; ans, tractaturus. *to handle.*

Trado is, tradĭdi, tradĕre: tradendi endo endum; traditum tu; tradens, traditurus. *to deliver unto any one. à* trans & do.

Traho is, traxi, trahĕre: trahendi do dum: tractum u; trahens tractu-rus. *to draw.*

Tranſlego -is, tranſlegi, tranlegĕre:

translegĕre; endi endo endum: translectum ctu, translegens, translecturus. *to read over.*

Tremo is, tremui, tremĕre; tremendi do dum; (*Supinis caret*) tremens, *to tremble.*

Tres *hi & hæ, & hæc* tria. *three. Sing. caret.*

Tribus ûs. 4 *m. a kindred, or stock.*

Tricæ ārum. 1 *fœm. trifles. Sing. caret.*

Triptōton ti. 2 *neuter, a Triptote.* id est, *a Noun declined onely in three Cases.*

Tros, Troïs. 3 *masc. a Trojan.*

Trudo ——is, trusi, trudĕre; endi o um, trusum su, trudens, trusurus. *to thrust.*

Tu. *Gen.* tuî; *thou. Pron. prim.*

Tuber ——— ĕris. 3 *neut. a swelling, or a mushrom. of* tumeo.

Tuĕor, —ēris vel —ēre, tuitus sum vel fui, tuēri: tuendi —endo —endum: tutum tutu, & tuitum tuitu; tuens, tuturus & tuiturus. *to defend.*

Tuor, ĕris vel ĕre, tuitus sum vel fui, tui, & tuēri: tuendi ——endo endum; tutum —tu; & tuitum tuitu; tuens, tuturus, & tuiturus. *to look.*

Tundo —is, tŭtŭdi, tundĕre: tundendi dendo dendum; tunsum su; tundens, tunsurus. *to beat, or knock.*

Tussis is. 3 *f. the cough. Plur. caret.*

Tibris is. 3 *mascul. the river Tiber.*

Tibur -ŭris. 3 *n. a town in Italie.*

## V.

VAdo is, vasi, vadĕre: vadendi, vadendo, vadendum; vasum vasu; vadens, vasurus. *to go.*

Valeo, vales, valui, valēre: valendi valendo valendum; valĭtum u; valens, valiturus. *to bee in health.*

Valvæ ārum. 1 *f. folding dores. Sing. caret.*

Vannus i. 2 *fœm. a vanne to winnow corn withal.*

Vas vadis. 3 *m. a suretie.*

Vas,

Vas, vaſis. 3 *neuter, a veſſel, in the Plural Number it is of the ſecond Declenſion,* Vaſa, vaſōrum; *according to the Verſ:* Vas, vaſis, primo; vaſorum vaſa, ſecundo.

Vates, vatis. 3 *m: a prophet.*

Uber -ĕris. 3 *hic & hæc: plentifull. Adj.*

Uber ĕris. 3 *neut. a dug, or pap.*

Vectis is. 3 *m. a barr.*

Veho, vehis, vexi, vehĕre: vehendi vehendo vehendum; vectum u, vehens, vecturus. *to carrie.*

Vello is, velli & vulſi; vellĕre: vellendi endo endum; vulſum u, vellens, vulſurus. *to pul up.*

Vendo, vendis, vendĭdi, vendĕre; vendendi endo endum; vendĭtum u. vendens, venditurus. *to ſell.*

Veneo, [*pro* vendor] is, Venivi, & venditus ſum vel fui, venire; iendi endo endum: venum ——u, veniens. *to bee ſold; Verb neuter Paſsive.*

Venio -is, veni, venire; veniendi do dum. ventum tu, veniens, venturus. *to com.*

Venter tris. 3 *m. the belly.*

Venus ĕris. 3 *f. the goddeſs of beautie.*

Ver, vēris. 3 *n. the ſpring. Plur. caret.*

Verber ĕris. *neut. a ſtripe: but it is out of uſe in the Nom. caſe.*

Verbĕris, *Genitivo &* verbere, *Ablativo, of a ſtripe: in the Plural,* verbĕra um *&c.*

Vergo, vergis, (*præterit. caret*) vergĕre; vergendi vergendo vergendum, (*Sup. caret*) vergens. *to bend.*

Vermis is. 3 *m. a worm.*

Verna æ. 1 *com. a ſlave, a bondman, or bondwoman.*

Verres -is. 3 *maſc. a bore-pig.*

Verro verris, verri, & verſi; verrĕre: verrendi endo endum; verſum ſu; verrens, verſurus. *to bruſh.*

Verto vertis, verti, vertĕ e; vertendi endo endum; verſum verſu; vertens, verſurus. *to turn.*

Ver-

Vervex ——ēcis. 3 *maſc. a weather.*
Veſcor, veſcĕris vel veſcĕre, paſtus ſum vel fui; (*of* paſcor) veſci: veſcendi —do —dum; paſtum u, veſcens, paſturus. *to eat.*
Veſper ĕri, 2 *m. the eventide.*
Veto -as, vetui, āre; andi o um; vetĭtum u; vetans, vetiturus. *to forbid.*
Vicem, *Accuſ.* vice, *Abl. by turn: but in the Plur.* vices, vicium, vicibus, *&c.*
Video es, vidi; vidēre: videndi o um; viſum ſu; videns, viſurus. *to ſee.*
Vieo es, vievi, viēre; endi o um; vietum u; viens, vierurus *to binde.*
Vigil ĭlis. 3 *com. a watchman, or woman.*
Vincio -is, vinxi, vincīre; vinciendi do dum; vinctum u; vinciens, vincturus. *to binde.*
Vinco -is, vici, vincĕre: vincendi o um; victum u; vincens, victurus. *to overcom.*
Vindex ĭcis. 3 *com. an avenger.*
Vir, viri. 2 *maſculine. a man.*
Virgilius ii. 2 *m. Virgil, a Poët. Plur. caret.*
Virgo ĭnis. 3 *f. a virgin.*
Virtus ūtis. 3 *f. virtue.*
Virus ri. *n. Acc. Voc.* virus, *poiſon. Plur. caret.*
Vis, vis. 3 *f. force, ſtrength.*
Viſcum i. 2 *n. glue, or birdlime.*
Viſcus i. 2 *m. glue, birdlime.*
Viſcus ĕris. 3 *neut. the entralls.*
Viſo is, viſi, viſĕre: viſendi o um, viſum viſu; viſens, viſurus. *to viſit, to go to ſee.*
Vitrum i. 2 *n. glaſs.*
Vivo is, vixi, vivĕre; vivendi o um; victum u; vivens, victurus *to live.*
Ulciſcor, ĕris vel ĕre, ultus ſum vel fui; ulciſci: endi o um: ultum tu; ulciſcens, ulturus. *to revenge.*
Unguis is. 3 *m. a nail.*
Vocito as, āvi, āre: andi o um: ātum u; ans, aturus. *to call often.*
Volo as, āvi, āre: andi o um; volatum tu; volans, aturus. *to flie.*
Volo, vis. volui, velle: volendi endo endum (*Sup. caret.*) volens. *to will, or to bee willing.*

# INDEX.


Volvo –is, volvi, volvĕre : endi o um : volutum u; volvens, voluturus. *to roll.*

Vomer –ĕris } *A plow-*
Vomis –ĕris } *ſhare.*

Vomo is, vomui, vomĕre : vomendi o um : vomĭtum u, vomens, vomiturus. *to vomit.*

Urgeo es, urſi, urgēre ; urgendi o um : urſum u ; urgens, urſurus. *to urge.*

Uro is, uſſi urĕre : urendi o um : uſtum u, urens, uſturus. *to burn.*

Utor, ĕris vel ĕre ; uſus ſum vel fui, uti : utendi o um : uſum ſu ; utens, uſurus. *to uſe.*

Vulgus i. *maſc. & neut. the common people.*

Vulpes –is. 3 *maſc. a fox.*

Uxor –ōris. 3 *fœm. a wife.*


# FINIS.

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